

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 171

2 September 1982

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

UN Regional Disarmament Seminar Opens in Romania BB 1
Bulgarian Delegate Speaks at Geneva Talks BB 2

ALBANIA

Soviet Occupation of Czechoslovakia Recalled B 1
[ZERI I POPULLIT 21 Aug]
Leaders Mark Anniversary of ZERI I POPULLIT B 2

BULGARIA

Japanese Delegation Holds Final Talks, Departs C 1
Delegation Leaves C 1
International Peace Day Celebrated 1 Sep C 1
Sofia Rally Marks Vietnamese Anniversary C 1
Shishmanov on U.S. 'Interference' in Poland C 2
Zhivkov Hosts Balkan Medical Conference Guests C 2
Bozhinov at Nuclear Plant Meeting, Notes Delays C 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Prague Radio Scores NATO 'Provocative Maneuvers' D 1
[Doleckova 1 Sep]
Bulgaria's Filipov Continues Official Visit D 1
Begins Talks With Strougal D 1
Meets With Husak D 2
Lays Wreath at War Memorial D 2
Attends State Dinner D 2
Husak, Strougal Greet SRV Leaders on National Day D 3
Finance Minister Assesses New Management System D 4
[TRIBUNA 25 Aug]
Banks Offer New Programs for Mining Apprentices D 5
[Bratislava PRAVDA 1 Sep]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Peace Council Meets, Addressed by Honecker E 1
Honecker Receives Delegation E 1
Speaks to Council E 1
Summary of Celebration Events [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 1 Sep] E 4
Tisch on Role of Labor in Preserving Peace E 4
Honecker, Stoph Congratulate Libyan Leaders E 5

HUNGARY

RFE Allegations on Gaspar-Kirkland Meeting F 1
Lazar Receives Austrian Minister 1 Sep F 1
Puja Meets Norwegian Counterpart at Airport F 2

Leaders Greet SRV Counterparts on National Day	
Budapest Gathering Sympathizes With Poles	F 2
[Paris Le MONDE 1 Sep]	F 2
Temporary Import Restrictions Instituted	
Briefs: Kadar Ends Vacation	F 3
	F 3

POLAND

31 August Rioting, Casualties Reported	
Three Killed [AFP]	G 1
Incidents, Injuries	G 1
Protestors Aggressive	G 1
Fire Brigade Attacked	G 2
Kielce Security Forces Seize Weapons, Ammunition	G 3
TV Displays Weapons	G 3
Selected Telephone Links Temporarily Suspended	G 3
Media, Officials Comment on 31 Aug Disturbances	G 4
Press Review	G 4
PAP Commentary	G 4
Security Forces Spokesman	G 5
Riot Policeman Questioned	G 6
Jablonski Address	G 7
Wozniak Discusses Events	G 8
WRON Statement, Instructions	G 9
Voivodship Defense Committee	G 10
Dauta Walesa Interviewed After Seeing Husband [AFP]	G 10
Fugitive Gdansk Solidarity Official Arrested	G 11
Commentaries Score Solidarity Motives, Extremists	G 11
Solidarity Not Union Spokesman [Wojna]	G 12
Daily Attacks 'Extremists'	G 12
[Rogowski in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 26 Aug]	G 13
Underground Criticized	
[Szymanski in GAZETA ROBOTNICZA 9 Aug]	G 14
Warsaw Radio on Implementation of Agreements	
Jaruzelski Meets With Plant Party Chiefs 23 Aug	G 14
[TRYBUNA LUDU 24 Aug]	G 18
Calm, Seriousness Mark Beginning of School Year	
Czechowicz Chairs Aktiv on Internal Measures	G 20
Trial of Former Construction Minister Continues	G 20
Massive Crime Among High Officials Denied	G 21
Milewski Chairs Law and Order Commission Session	G 21
Struggle Against Profiteers Reported	G 21
TRYBUNA LUDU Reports on Harvest Results [25 Aug]	G 21
Report on Agriculture, Food Industry Production	G 22
Socialist Deputy Foreign Ministers Meet in Warsaw	G 23
Article Analyzes Political, Social Structures	G 23
[Ruranski in POLITYKA]	G 24

ROMANIA

Ceausescu, Other Officials Visit Hunedoara County	
Ceausescu Holds Talks With Kuwaiti Delegation	H 1
RCP Central Committee Greets 12th CPC Congress	H 1
SCINTEIA Comments on Role of Nonaligned Movement [1 Sep]	H 2
Egyptian President To Visit 'Early This Month'	H 3
	H 4

YUGOSLAVIA

Mojsov Departs for Visit to Romania 2 Sep	I 1
Economic Reports: 'Not Encouraging in the Least'	I 1
Trade Deficit Down, Still High	I 1
[BORBA 31 Aug]	
Losses, Personal Incomes Soar	I 1
[BORBA 28 Aug]	
Unlawful Operations Found in Sports Clubs	I 2
[BORBA 26 Aug]	
Former LCS Official's Letter Draws More Criticism	I 3
[NIN 29 Aug]	
Expelled LCY Member Views Bosnian 'Pan-Islamism'	I 3
[NIN 22 Aug]	
BORBA Comments on Kosovo Militia's 'Bullies' [25 Aug]	I 4
Kosovo: Korisa Village Reports Further Unrest	I 5
[BORBA 25 Aug]	
Briefs: Trepca Mine Shortfalls; Kosovo Combine's Problems	I 6

UN REGIONAL DISARMAMENT SEMINAR OPENS IN ROMANIA

AU311941 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 31/8/1982 -- The UN regional European seminar on disarmament started on August 31 in Mamaia, on the Romanian Black Sea coast. It fits within a series of regional seminars organized by the UN disarmament centre to the end of keeping world public opinion abreast and alert in support of disarmament. Participants include representatives of nongovernment organizations, professional associations, journalists, men of science and culture of European countries, and US and Canada.

The seminar was inaugurated by Jan Martenson, assistant to the UN secretary-general, the disarmament centre, who thanked Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and the Romanian Government for the hospitality extended and for the proper organization of the reunion and stressed the outstanding role incumbent upon the non-government organizations, as representatives of public opinion in the effort for halting the arms race and carrying through tangible disarmament measures.

The participants were greeted, in behalf of the Romanian Government, by Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs. He stressed that the Socialist Republic of Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu act steadily and perseveringly at the UN, in other international fora and in bilateral relations for the halting of the arms race, for the breaking the years-old impasse of the disarmament negotiations and for the beginning of an actual disarmament process, nuclear disarmament above all, which is the cardinal issue of the present world, a sine qua non of a policy of peace, security and detente.

The speaker then presented the main proposals advanced by Romania's delegation, from President Nicolae Ceausescu's instruction and under the mandate entrusted by the country's parliament, at the recent UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. Emphasis was placed on the proposals regarding the absolute priority of nuclear disarmament, the freezing and reduction of military budgets, the substantive cutting down of nuclear and conventional arms in Europe, the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe, the foundation of a special UN body to work for the organization of negotiations and the settlement of inter-state disputes only by peaceful means, the growing UN role in disarmament, inclusive of the foundation of an international body vested with the right to control and check the carrying through of the disarmament measures.

Stressing that the Romanian people views with justified worry the unprecedented mounting of the policy of arming, the stockpiling in the world of a huge nuclear arsenal, the speaker referred to the initiatives advanced and firm actions taken by Romania for the endorsement of concrete measures for putting an end to the dangerous evolution in the sphere of arming, for ensuring the halting of the arms race, the passage to actual negotiations on disarmament, nuclear above all, for lessening the tension in inter-state relations, for the political settlement of the tension and war, for the resumption of the policy of peace, detente, collaboration and observance of all peoples' national independence.

Next, Nicu Ceausescu, secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], chairman of the UN consultative committee for the youth international year, took the floor and addressed a heartfelt salute and wishes of success to the participants in the seminar on behalf of the CC of the UCY, of the Romanian national committee for the youth international year, of the entire Romanian youth.

He emphasized that the younger generation attaches great importance to the taking of urgent disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament in the first place, as it is only by halting the arms race, by reducing and eliminating armaments that youth's fundamental right to life and peace can be ensured. The speaker pointed out that the burden of the arms race bore heavily on youth's shoulders, and divert huge amounts of money from states' budgets to destruction and violence, money which should go to education, to creating new jobs, to medicare, to meeting younger generation's cultural requirements.

That is why, he said, the youth of the world made disarmament one of its fundamental aims, tellingly illustrated by the grand peace and disarmament demonstrations in Europe and other parts of the globe, the Romanian youth fully adhered to.

The opening session of the seminar was attended by (A.S. Dajari), director of Bucharest UN information center.

BULGARIAN DELEGATE SPEAKS AT GENEVA TALKS

AU312005 Sofia BTA in English 1910 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Geneva, Aug 31 (BTA) -- "Only the road to disarmament, overall understanding and peace can ensure a secure and happy future for the coming generations", said today the leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the disarmament committee in Geneva, Mr Konstantin Tellalov.

He said that the Bulgarian delegation, as many others, cannot agree that the disarmament committee should serve as a screen for the nuclear policy of the United States. "The decision of the United States not to resume the negotiations on nuclear trials between the Soviet Union, the USA and Great Britain, their refusal to ratify the Soviet-American treaties for the limitation of the underground nuclear explosions and the nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, will only serve to undermine the basis created so far for the achievement of complete and overall ban on the trials with nuclear weapons" stressed the speaker.

He said also that the Soviet draft-treaty on the ban for the deployment of weapons of any kind in space, represents a real basis for the opening of serious talks.

"The members of the committee should realize the enormous responsibility they bear and should set up immediately a working body for the drafting of an international juridical instrument to put up a solid barrier against the arms race and the armament of space" Mr Tellalov called in conclusion.

SOVIET OCCUPATION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA RECALLED

AU261226 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 21 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial article: "Exploiters of the Peoples' Freedom and Independence"]

[Text] On 21 August first Prague and then the whole of Czechoslovakia found itself occupied by tanks and troops of the Soviets and their Warsaw Pact vassals. Moscow presented this fascist aggression against the freedom and independence of a people as "internationalist aid" to "defend the socialist family" from intervention by imperialism. But the inflated Soviet propaganda and that of all the "socialist community" has not been able to cover up the true reasons for this aggression. The then revisionist Czechoslovak clique led by Dubcek had begun its canter toward ties with the West outside of Moscow's control. Thus, not only would the Soviet sphere of influence have been diminished, but also this would have given a signal to those unconvinced within the Warsaw Pact to break from Moscow. Alongside the open occupation of Czechoslovakia the Soviet social imperialists silently increased the number of troops and arms in the other East European countries.

After this shameful fascist aggression against the people's freedom and independence, the Kremlin leaders hastened to "legalize" it even theoretically. The Brezhnev doctrine of "limited sovereignty" as a doctrine of big power chauvinism gives Moscow "the sovereign right" to interfere everywhere in the "socialist family" when its neocolonialist interests are endangered. Now the Kremlin's demagoguery about the so-called "temporary presence" of Soviet troops in this country is obvious to everyone. Every year sees an increase and strengthening of the occupying troops and sees them being supplied with the most modern weapons. According to various data, 90,000 Soviet soldiers are present on Czechoslovak territory, and the Czechoslovak economy, like the economy of the other Warsaw Pact countries, has been turned into an adjunct to the Soviet economy. The latter has imposed upon them such a production structure that they will continually be dependent upon the Soviet metropolis for raw materials, equipment and selling markets.

Some 14 years have passed since 21 August 1968 and still the Soviet generals continue to make the law in Czechoslovakia and in other revisionist countries. The Soviet social imperialists who are in rivalry with U.S. imperialism for hegemony and world domination, have not only increased their economic, political and military pressure on the vassal countries, but have also raised their aggressiveness to a higher scale. Their ambitions as a superpower are also aimed at the Middle East, the Indian Ocean, Africa and Latin America, while the infamous doctrine of "limited sovereignty" has been further fulfilled. Its field of application is no longer only the so-called "socialist community", but all regions "near" and "very near" the Soviet state borders where Moscow looks after "its vital interests". The occupation of Afghanistan marked a new escalation of the Soviet social imperialists' aggressive policy against the peoples' freedom and independence. This aggression clearly shows that armed intervention, the use of military force today constitutes the fundamental characteristic of Soviet foreign policy. For 3 years the "limited" contingent of Soviet troops with about 100,000 men, has been carrying out its "internationalist duty toward the Afghan people" with fire and steel, killing and wounding innocent people, burning and razing villages and whole regions. Comrade Enver Hoxha emphasized at the Eighth AWP Congress that "beginning with the occupation of Czechoslovakia the Soviet Union's policy has gradually assumed a pronounced militarist nature which is expressed in the use of military force to realize its own expansionist aims... Afghanistan marks the beginning of social imperialism's big march toward the south, where one can find the world's biggest energy resources, the most important strategic points and the zones where the sharpest imperialist rivalries meet and clash."

The Soviet generals and marshalls arrogantly declare time and time again that under the conditions of a complicated international situation the Warsaw Pact forces are ready to carry out their "internationalist" duty. The allusions and underlying texts of these declarations are obvious in the sphere of events in Poland and Afghanistan.

According to its division of the world with American imperialism, Moscow will not allow any of the countries within its spheres of influence to remove themselves from it. Czechoslovakia, Afghanistan and the state of emergency in Poland show that Moscow acts with all its severity within this zone.

The Soviet social imperialists do whatever is possible in the complicated international situation to hide their intervention against the people's freedom and independence with the veil of forgetfulness. But the peoples of the world, for whom freedom and independence is precious, do not easily forget the aggressor's loathsome face. They remember the ugly crimes of the American imperialists in Vietnam and also those of the Soviet social imperialists in Afghanistan and elsewhere. And 21 August and 28 December call to them: "people be vigilant!"

LEADERS MARK ANNIVERSARY OF ZERI I POPULLIT

AU242050 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Summary] This morning, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the first edition of ZERI I POPULLIT, the day of our people's press, the collegium of ZERI I POPULLIT and the presidency of the Albanian Union of Journalists organized a solemn meeting in the cultural palace in Tirana. Among those taking part were workers of the press, radio-television, ATA, veterans, coworkers, voluntary correspondents, readers and listeners. Also present were Ramiz Alia, Politburo member and secretary of the AWP Central Committee; Manush Myftiu, Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrades Foto Cami and Prokop Murra, alternate Politburo members; Xhelil Gjoni, secretary of the Tirana district AWP committee; Dritero Agolli, chairman of the Albanian Union of Writers and Artists, and other comrades.

The solemn meeting was opened by Comrade Marash Hajati, president of the Albanian Union of Journalists. Ramiz Alia then read greetings from AWP First Secretary Enver Hoxha to the ZERI I POPULLIT Editorial Board on the occasion of its 40th anniversary: "ZERI I POPULLIT and all our people's press have always been in the service of the party's great cause. They represent one of its most powerful arms for mobilizing, organizing and educating the masses, and are a loyal and close aide in further successfully advancing the revolution in all fields. ZERI I POPULLIT has made a valuable contribution to continually strengthening our socialist order, to enhancing the unity of the people and party, to educating our new man with Marxist-Leninist understanding in the spirit of socialist patriotism."

ZERI I POPULLIT has made a contribution to all fields of socialist construction and also to international problems. "At a time when the bourgeoisie and the revisionists spread all types of slanders, lies and falsifications to deceive and confuse the peoples and attempt to divert them from their just revolutionary struggle, ZERI I POPULLIT has always raised itself resolutely in defense of the proletariat and peoples. It has denounced the policy of aggression and war of U.S. and Soviet imperialism and their tools and has always held high and pure our party's flag, the flag of the ideas of Marx, Lenin, Engels and Stalin."

Afterwards the floor was taken by Mehmet Elezi, editor of ZERI I POPULLIT. He spoke about the tasks of the press in relation to the international situation. The press has the task of "unmasking" the policies of American imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism, all reaction, and variants and deceptive tactics of Yugoslav, Soviet, Chinese and Eurocommunist revisionism. It should always support the class and liberation struggles of the proletariat and peoples. "ZERI I POPULLIT has devoted a special place to the tragic events in Kosovo. It has defended the rights of the Albanian brothers who live on their own lands in Yugoslavia. It has denounced the terror and oppression exercised upon them by the Great Serb chauvinists and the attack on Albanian national culture and our people's best traditions. It has resolutely demanded that the Albanians in Yugoslavia enjoy all national and social rights."

JAPANESE DELEGATION HOLDS FINAL TALKS, DEPARTS

AU011525 Sofia BTA in English 1337 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Sofia, September 1 (BTA) -- The three day visit of the Japanese parliamentary delegation to Bulgaria ended with final talks here today. Mr Masatoshi Tokunaga, speaker of the House of Councillors of the Japanese Diet and Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly were unanimous that the visit will play an important role for the further development of bilateral relations for deepening and consolidating the friendly relations.

The two parliamentary leaders expressed Bulgarian and Japanese common view that the struggle for preventing the thermo-nuclear catastrophe, the struggle for peace is the most important question in the international relations. All outstanding questions could be resolved at the table of negotiations.

During his visit to Bulgaria the Japanese delegation was received by Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council and met Mr Mariy Ivanov, first deputy chairman of foreign affairs.

Delegation Leaves

AU011527 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] The Japanese parliamentary delegation headed by Masatoshi Tokunaga, president of the House of Councillors of the Japanese Diet, left our country today. The Japanese parliamentarians were seen off at Sofia airport by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly deputies, as well as by high-ranking functionaries of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and by Sosumo Matsubara, Japanese ambassador to Bulgaria.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE DAY CELEBRATED 1 SEP

AU011910 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] International Peace Day was celebrated all over the world today. This festive day was also devoted to the activities of international trade unions in the struggle for peace. Mass meetings and rallies took place all over Bulgaria on this occasion. Hundreds of workers from the metallurgical industry, the building and the mining sectors gathered at the trade union house in the Kremikovtsi Metallurgical Plant to celebrate peace day.

Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions and candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, addressed the rally on the difficult international situation. He pointed out as follows:

[Begin Dyulgerov recording] "It is a historical truth that none other than the United States and its allies started the rearmament escalation. It is also true that the United States was the first to invent and produce as well as to commission nuclear weapons. This is the truth, this is the source of danger for mankind. The glorious Soviet Union and the socialist camp are the nucleus and vanguard of the powerful, peace-loving front which is now opposing the plans of imperialism and which is collecting new strength and power." [end Dyulgerov recording]

SOFIA RALLY MARKS VIETNAMESE ANNIVERSARY

AU011908 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] The 37th anniversary of the establishment of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was festively marked at a rally of the Sofia public tonight.

Comrade Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, as well as Krustyu Trichkov, deputy chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, and other officials attended.

Krustyu Trichkov read a report in which he spoke on the long and selfless struggle waged by the Vietnamese people for their freedom and national independence. He also dwelt on the Vietnamese people's success in building socialism.

SHISHMANOV ON U.S. 'INTERFERENCE' IN POLAND

AU011536 Sofia BTA in English 1314 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Inadmissible Interference -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 1 (BTA observer Dimiter Shishmanov) -- The official declaration of the U.S. State Department which was published yesterday and widely spread by the U.S. and the other Western mass media means during the unrest in some towns of Poland is from the point of view of the international law an inadmissible act of interference with the internal affairs of a sovereign and independent state, which is a UN-member country.

The declaration instigates and encourages openly the anti-socialist and counterrevolutionary elements and promises them a support on the part of the USA in the struggle against the legal authorities, the government and the socialist public system in the Polish People's Republic. It reaffirms that the USA has no wish to normalize the situation in Poland and is acting with all possible means for its destabilization, for continuing the crisis and the acts of the counterrevolutionary forces.

Yesterday in Poland the political nature of "Solidarity" and the political aims this organization has been founded for -- the organizing of the struggle against the legal authorities and against socialism were reaffirmed. The anti-socialist elements in this organization rely also on external support. Expressing officially its backing to yesterday's action, organized by underground leaders of "Solidarity", President Reagan's government uses this organization as an instrument of interference with the internal affairs of socialist Poland.

The policy is a dangerous one. It is aimed not only against the Polish People's Republic. It is aimed also at straining the tension between the East and the West and the international relations as a whole, something, which the U.S. leading circles consider to be useful for the strategic, political and economic interest of the U.S. imperialism. By using blackmailing and pressure, by the U.S.-declared embargo on the deliveries by the Western European countries according to the gas pipelines agreement again under the pretext of the situation in Poland, President Reagan makes every possible effort to involve the U.S. European allies in his dangerous policy.

The U.S. embargo proved to be a failure, the Western European states declared that they will fulfill their contractual obligations and condemned the encroachment of Washington on their sovereign right to determine their foreign, economic and trade policy. The failure of yesterday's antisocialist action in Poland which has been prepared for a long time also with the assistance of the USA and envisaged "a general strike" and even "an uprising" is another failure of both the counterrevolutionary plot against socialist Poland and the anti-Polish policy pursued by President Reagan.

ZHIVKOV HOSTS BALKAN MEDICAL CONFERENCE GUESTS

AU011945 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, gave a reception in honor of the participants in the 17th Balkan Medical Jubilee Week, which was held in Sofia. The reception took place at the Boyana Residence.

After greeting the medical experts from Balkan countries, Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed his great appreciation for the session that had just concluded. He pointed out the great contribution of the participants in the session for the consolidation of health care among the Balkan peoples, for peace, happiness and friendship. (Nastenska Popescu), honorary chairman of the Balkan Medical Association, presented a jubilee medal to Comrade Todor Zhivkov on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Balkan Medical Association.

BOZHINOV AT NUCLEAR PLANT MEETING, NOTES DELAYS

AU301159 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] On 30 August in Kozloduy a meeting of the operational staff on the construction of the fifth power bloc of the nuclear plant took place, and was chaired by Comrade Todor Bozhinov. Ministers Nikola Todoriev and Ivan Sakarev, as well as Nano Lalov, BCP Vratsa Okrug committee first secretary, and leaders of economic unions and organizations also took part in the meeting.

In his speech Comrade Todor Bozhinov stressed the necessity of having the economic unions solve more effectively the questions pertaining to their activity and related to the construction of the fifth power bloc, so that the delay which has been allowed to occur can be overcome in the next few months. Concrete measures for improving the object's material base and providing it with the necessary construction materials, equipment and labor, were taken.

PRAGUE RADIO SCORES NATO 'PROVOCATIVE MANEUVERS'

LD012220 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] In the first news comment we take a look at the latest provocative maneuvers of the NATO pact, which begin today, in the comment written for us by Radio Prague's Marcela Doleckova.

The American generals can feel satisfied that this time all the NATO members are participating in the maneuvers, including France whose military forces operate outside the joint NATO command. Therefore the NATO military planners can try to demonstrate the unity of the alliance, at least in the scenario of the military maneuvers. In actual life the situation is quite different, of course. In the economic sphere West Europe has been steadfastly opposing U.S. pressure and popular opposition against the bellicose policies so stubbornly pursued by Washington has never been so strong as it is now.

The fact that the autumn NATO maneuvers have been launched on World Peace Day may be a coincidence but even had a different date been chosen the reaction to the vast war games would have been equally negative, especially after the recent disclosure by the U.S. press of the secret Pentagon plan for waging a protracted nuclear war. The INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE noted that Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has never been so angry as when he learned about the disclosure of the secret document which bears his signature because, as he himself declared, it has given a powerful argument to the peace campaigners. Even West European government officials have been urging Washington to abandon its strategy of either protracted or limited nuclear war and to stop toying with the idea of sacrificing Europe so that the United States may survive. That such a survival is hardly possible is being now realized even in the U.S. Senate.

"Autumn forge" is the codename of the current NATO war games as conceived by NATO strategists, one of the objectives of these games is intimidation of all those who believe that a forge should turn out implements of peace, not of war, and are struggling to make this a reality.

BULGARIA'S FILIPOV CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

Begins Talks With Strougal

LD011740 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, began talks today in Prague. Also present at the deliberations for the Czechoslovak side were: Ladislav Gerle, deputy federal premier; Pavol Bahyl, minister of general engineering; Eduard Saul, minister of metallurgy and heavy industry; Dusan Spacil, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Jaroslav Hejna, Czechoslovak ambassador to Bulgaria; Nikolaj Zlocha, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; and Miroslav Bursa, deputy minister of foreign trade. Present on the Bulgarian side were Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine building and electronics; Petur Danailov, Bulgarian ambassador to Czechoslovakia; Georgi Georgiev, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee; and Tsanki Gitsov, deputy minister of foreign trade.

Prime Ministers Lubomir Strougal and Grisha Filipov informed each other about the results achieved by Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria in the construction of a developed socialist society and about the main political, economic and cultural tasks the two countries face in the spirit of the conclusion of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 12th BCP Congress. In this context they noted the current international situation and emphasized the necessity of deepening and strengthening the overall economic situation of the countries of the socialist community. They also dealt in detail with the further intensification of relations between Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. In the economic sphere they underlined the importance of deepening mutually beneficial production cooperation and specialization in engineering and closer cooperation in all spheres of the national economy in third markets.

During the deliberations Lubomir Strougal and Grisha Filipov expressed their views on solutions to topical international questions and problems.

Meets With Husak

Ld012100 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received at Prague Castle today Grisha Filipov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers. Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, was present at the reception.

In a cordial comradely discussion Czechoslovak-Bulgarian relations to date, which are dynamically developing in all spheres in accordance with the deliberations of the party and state delegations at the highest level in Prague in 1979, were highly assessed. Both sides emphasized that consistent deepening and improvement of relations and mutual cooperation is in agreement with the interests of the people of the two countries and contributes to the fortifying unity and strength of the socialist community.

In the exchange of views on some topical issues of the current complicated international situation both sides stressed the pressing need to do everything to avert the danger of a world war, to achieve progress in the effort for the limitation of armaments and the continuation of the process of detente. In this connection the peace initiatives of the USSR, which both countries fully support, were highly assessed.

Lays Wreath at War Memorial

LD020238 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Bulgarian Premier Grisha Filipov and other Bulgarian representatives paid tribute today to the unknown soldier. To the sound of the March of Fallen Revolutionaries and military honors he laid a wreath at the grave in the national memorial on the Zizkov Hill in Prague. The Bulgarian statesman also laid a bunch of flowers at the grave of Klement Gottwald, excellent representative of the CPCZ and of the international communist movement, and he paid tribute also to the Soviet soldiers killed in liberating Czechoslovakia.

Attends State Dinner

LD020212 Prague CTK in English 1829 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Prague [no date received] -- "In the whole post-war epoch, Bulgaria has been closely connected with our republic as a firm member of the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance", Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal stressed at a dinner here Wednesday, given to honour visiting Bulgarian Premier Grisha Filipov.

The Czechoslovak premier pointed out bilateral, political, scientific and cultural relations, and stressed the importance of the dynamic economic cooperation, and Czechoslovakia's intention to achieve a still more substantial growth of economic effectiveness in the exchange in the sphere of specialized production. The time [word indistinct] to pool resources especially in the sphere of scientific and (?archeological) cooperation, and to take joint actions on third markets, he said.

The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance is of basic importance for the two countries and their development. Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia underline new needs and forms of the council's activity which will lead to an effective integration, and ensure the highest technical and technological standard of production in spite of discriminatory attempts of the West, Lubomir Strougal underlined.

The attempts of some Western circles, especially the U.S. administration, to reduce the political dialogue, impede the economic cooperation and cause confrontation on the basis of military superiority have brought the world on the verge of an abyss. The unprecedented course of the armament and the new war conceptions jeopardize not only the socialist community, but the whole world, Lubomir Strougal said.

The latest events in Lebanon demonstrated these war efforts and the attempts to enforce an imperialist solution from the position of strength upon the world. The aggressive attack of Israel, (?purified and supported by the U.S.) and directed against the peace-loving state and the Palestinian people has again confirmed how serious are the threats from Washington.

The pillar of [word indistinct] and security is the unity and coherence, but also the power of the socialist community which puts the only reasonable alternative against the policy of threats and confrontation -- the alternative of coexistence and detente which the world appreciated in the seventies. Therefore Czechoslovakia supports the peace-loving and consistent foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the latest initiatives of Leonid Brezhnev, submitted at the congresses of trade unions and the Komsomol, as well as the message to the second special U.N. General Assembly session on disarmament, Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal stressed.

The ceremonial dinner was attended by Czechoslovak Deputy Premiers Ladislav Gerle, Václav Hula, Josef Kornek, Káro Laco, Matej Lucan, Svatopluk Potac and Rudolf Rohlíček, ministers of the federal government and other representatives of the Czechoslovak public and political life.

The dinner took place in a cordial atmosphere.

HUSAK, STROUGAL GREET SRV LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD020234 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ and president of the republic, and Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, have sent a telegram of congratulations to the highest Vietnamese representatives Le Duan, Truong Chin and Pham van Dong on the state holiday of their country.

The telegram, addressed to Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP, Truong Chinh, state council chairman, and Pham van Dong, premier, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, of the government, of all Czechoslovak people and themselves, congratulate the VCP Central Committee, the government and the heroic people of Vietnam on the 37th anniversary of the country's independence.

Comrades Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal emphasize that the Czechoslovak people sincerely rejoice in the results achieved by the fraternal people of Vietnam under the leadership of the VCP in cooperation with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community in the socialist construction of the country and defense against intrigues and attacks of imperialism, Beijing hegemonism and the international reactionary forces. We appreciate the principled peaceful foreign policy of Vietnam which in close cooperation with the Lao People's Democratic Republic and People's Republic of Kampuchea and in close alliance with the other states of the socialist community, contribute significantly to strengthening peace and developing cooperation in the area of Southeast Asia and in the whole world.

We note with satisfaction that relations of friendship and fruitful all-round cooperation, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are successfully developing between our countries. We are convinced that these relations will further deepen and expand on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries signed in 1980 and contribute to the welfare of our people in the interest of unity and closeness of the socialist countries, in the interest of victory of peace, socialism and progress in the world.

In the conclusion of the telegram to the highest Vietnamese representatives, Comrades Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal wish the people of Vietnam all the best in fulfilling the conclusions of the Fifth VCP Congress and in constructing socialism in their homeland.

Also Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho.

FINANCE MINISTER ASSESSES NEW MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

AU011250 [Editorial Report] Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 34 on 25 August on pages 1 and 3 carries a 2,800-word article by Leopold Ler, CSSR minister of finance and chairman of the Government Committee for Planned Economic Management, entitled "Experiences From Implementing the Set of Measures." The article deals with the impact of the new system of management on the Czechoslovak economy in 1981, the first year it has been in effect.

Ler opens the article by saying that the Set of Measures "had a positive influence on the solution of many economic tasks" in 1981 and refers to the fulfillment of the industrial production plan and to the development of production costs and profits, which was also better than planned. "Very limited," on the other hand, was the impact of the new system of management on the "long-term factors of development," according to Ler. These are "key tasks such as accelerating scientific and technical progress and making capital investment and external economic relations substantially more effective."

After these introductory remarks, Ler goes on to analyze how the Set of Measures affected the individual aspects of the economy. Speaking about the development of counterplanning last year, Ler deplors that "the enterprises' economic sphere did not show any significantly increased interest in adopting higher tasks than foreseen in the annual plan." He concedes that the enterprises' restraint may have been motivated by the "fear that, since the 5-year plan was not yet approved, the planning agencies would automatically project the contribution of counterplanning into the tasks for the subsequent years." To allay this fear, Ler reports that, meanwhile, the enterprises' and economic production units' plans for the remaining years of the current 5-year plan have been approved by political and economic bodies. He mentions that the state plan for 1982 provides for an increase of some Kcs3.5 billion in the enterprises' and economic production units' "adjusted output" while expecting an increase of more than 3,000 men in the labor force.

Moving on to the impact of the Set of Measures on supplier-consumer relations, Ler says that last year "did not yield any notable improvement" in this respect. Supplier-consumer relations "were not satisfactory and a whole number of disagreements among enterprises and economic production units remained unresolved. Their elimination on the level of ministries was slow and hardly effective." Ler announces that an amended version of the economic code that will go into force at the beginning of 1983 will resolve some "system-related issues concerning supplier-consumer relations."

More positive, according to Ler, was the impact of the Set of Measures on the development of production costs and profits. "In 1981, material costs were reduced 1.5 percent, which exceeded the rate averaged in the years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan when the annual reduction amounted to only 0.5 percent. Despite the law, production growth of 1.9 percent, adjusted labor value added was 4.9 percent higher than in 1980, which is, again, a better result than in the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Profits increased almost 9 percent. Reduction in production costs accounted for 82 percent of the higher profits, compared with roughly 50 percent in the past 5-year plan. The overfulfillment of planned profits by Kcs0.5 billion (federally run organizations alone exceeded the planned profit by Kcs1 billion) was reflected also in the profitability of production assets. Compared with 1980 it increased 0.23 percent and compared with the task of the state plan 0.02 percent." Ler warns, however, against overestimating the positive results in material savings since the existing consumption norms are not always based on "scientific and technical findings."

Ler goes on to assess the influence of the new system of management on enforcing the "merit principle" in remunerations. He asserts that the newly introduced material incentives have proved to be "a highly effective instrument" but adds that "there was not any substantial improvement in differentiating wages." Subsequently, Ler voices his dissatisfaction with the impact of the Set of Measures on technological progress. Last year's results show that "no significant qualitative turnabout" has been achieved in this area. Therefore, Ler goes on to say, new measures are being prepared "to intensify the impact of the Set of Measures on scientific and technical development." Without revealing any details about the nature of these measures, he mentions that some of them will be tested in an experiment and others applied across-the-board in the current 5-year plan.

The minister then deals with the development of capital investment last year. He notes that, compared with 1980, the share of the enterprises' own resources in financing investment projects increased from 46 to 58 percent while the share of subsidies from the state budget declined from 20 to 11 percent. This was in line with the "khozraschet principles" [cost accounting] of the Set of Measures. On the other hand, according to Ler, "the system of management does not yet sufficiently solve the problem of encouraging savings in budgeted costs, completion of construction ahead of schedule and so forth." Therefore, a new "draft" has been prepared designed to encourage the investors' and builders' interest in solving these problems of capital investment.

In the area of external economic relations, the Set of Measures has contributed to "improving deliveries for foreign trade," according to Ler. On the other hand, however, the prices of imported materials were growing at a faster rate than the prices of exported articles and there was only a "relatively small growth" in the ability of Czechoslovak exports to compete on foreign markets. Therefore, it will be necessary to "devote priority attention to further intensifying the economic mechanism" in foreign trade. Ler reports in this connection that "measures enhancing the khozraschet principles" have been prepared for "verification in an experiment in designated economic production units and foreign trade organizations."

Finally, Ler deals with the implications of the 1981 experiences for the system of management. He says: "The development in 1981 confirmed the correctness of establishing economic production units as the basic links of management, comprehensively equipped for economic activity. It has proved to be expedient to concentrate in them especially the technical, commercial and investment policies, provided, of course, that there is no unjustified centralization, that the enterprises' rights are not curtailed and that the enterprises are not robbed of initiative. Therefore, it will be necessary to closely watch this process and to regulate it on the basis of newly acquired experiences."

Summing up, Ler reiterates that the introduction of the Set of Measures in 1981 helped to fulfill the plan, to reduce material costs, increase "adjusted output" and improve the profitability of production assets. The impact of the Set of Measures on the long-term factors such as scientific and technical development, capital investment and external economic relations "cannot yet be assessed." Nevertheless, Ler concludes that the 1981 results "confirmed that the Set of Measures is a correct basis for further developing and improving planned management." It is an "open system," he stresses, that will incorporate "new findings and experiences" and is open to "necessary changes."

BANKS OFFER NEW PROGRAM FOR MINING APPRENTICES

AUO20933 Bratislava PRAVA in Slovak 1 Sep 82 p 2

[CTK report: "Novelty in Savings"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- With the beginning of the new school year, the Czech and Slovak state savings banks have introduced a novelty in premium savings [premieve sporenie] accounts for young people -- premium savings accounts for apprentices in the mining sector. This is yet another form of social appreciation for this demanding profession. Monthly payments of Kcs200 will be paid into apprentices' accounts by their mining enterprises. In addition to offering a 2 percent interest rate, the savings bank will add to the total deposit a fixed premium of Kcs1,000, thus raising the interest rate in practice to 5.3 percent. Provided that the young miner finishes his apprenticeship, as he should, and that he works in the sector, he will have gained Kcs13,600 in 5 years. On 1 September, savings banks will open savings passbooks for almost 2.5 million apprentices.

PEACE COUNCIL MEETS, ADDRESSED BY HONECKER

Honecker Receives Delegation

LD011740 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1058 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 1 Sep (ADN) -- On the occasion of World Peace Day, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received on Wednesday in Berlin a delegation of the GDR Peace Council. At the meeting which took place in the Council of State building, the president of the Peace Council, Prof Dr Guenther Drefahl, handed over the declaration of intent adopted at a plenary meeting of the council in the middle of July. In this representatives of all classes and walks of life, members of all parties and mass organizations, men, women and young people of differing philosophical and religious views confirm that there is nothing more important for the citizens of the GDR than peace.

In the name of the unified peace movement of the GDR represented by the Peace Council, Professor Drefahl thanked the party and state leadership, and Erich Honecker personally, for the firm-principled, clear and universally verifiable peace course.

Erich Honecker gave warm thanks for the handing over of the declaration of intent. Through this document the peace movement of the GDR is confirming its determination to strengthen, now and in the future, too, the worldwide movement for peace and disarmament, he declared. This year's World Peace Day in particular is an occasion, said Erich Honecker, to bear in mind that it is not enough to be concerned about peace. All responsibly-minded men are called on to exert their energies even more to save mankind from war and destruction.

In the name of the delegation of the Peace Council, (Peter Bayer), member of the WPC and brigade leader at the Mansfeld combine, thanked Erich Honecker for the meeting and for his words, which he had spoken from his heart to everyone.

Peter Beyer confirmed the conviction that the stronger socialism is, the more secure peace is.

Also present at the meeting of Erich Honecker with the GDR Peace Council were members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee Horst Sindermann, President of the People's Chamber, Hermann Axen and Joachim Herrmann, Central Committee secretaries, member of the SED Central Committee Manfred Feist and Heinz Eichler, secretary of the Council of State.

Erich Honecker once more welcomed all the members of the delegation of the Peace Council with a handshake. He had animated conversations with Prof Dr (Manfred von Ardenne), Prof Dr Manfred (Wekwerth), (Hermann Kant) and (Mathilde Danegger). Erich Honecker spoke with skilled worker (Regina Schneider), team leader Thomas Singer, the Pioneer leader (Barbara Mueller), who was dressed in national costume, under officer (Joerg Peters) and Thaelmann Pioneer (Latrin Huebner). He had a friendly conversation with the Christian personalities Otto Hartmut Fuchs, Oberkirchenrat [church higher council member], Hartmut Mitzenheim, Kirchenrat [church council member] (Karl Pagel), Prof Dr Gert Wendelborn and Dr Guenter Wirth. There was a similarly animated exchange of view with Prof Dr Friedrich Jung, Prof Dr (Lothar Kilditz), Deba Wieland and Prof Dr Fritz Liebscher.

Speaks to Council

LD011800 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1139 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 1 Sep (ADN) -- The text of Erich Honecker's speech at the meeting with the GDR Peace Council is as follows:

Dear Mr President, ladies and gentlemen, dear friends and comrades, It is with pleasure that I accept from the representatives of the GDR Peace Council the signed declaration of intent. With this document the peace movement of our country reaffirms its determination to continue to strengthen the worldwide movement for peace and disarmament. For this I want to express most warm thanks.

World Peace Day, which we are celebrating together with millions of people in all countries, is a reminder and an obligation. On 1 September 1939 German fascism unleashed World War II with its treacherous attack on Poland. It overthrew Poland and cast the peoples into a sea of blood and tears. After the victory of the anti-Hitler coalition, which was won above all by the Soviet Union on the decisive front, there can only be the historical lesson that the misfortune of such a world conflagration must be prevented forever. In the GDR we have drawn this conclusion and for over three decades have acted accordingly.

Peace is and will remain the most important concern in our policy. We are working and fighting so that its safeguarding will be permanent -- in the interests of the peoples and in the interests of a happy future for Europe and the whole world. This was reaffirmed by the 10th SED Congress. This policy derives from the nature of our socialist social order, in which a deep humanism is inherent. Only in a lasting peace can its aims be realized and the great work for the well-being of people be accomplished.

Dear friends, this year's World Peace Day in particular is an occasion not to lose sight of the fact that it is not enough to be concerned about peace, but that all responsible people are called upon to make even greater efforts to save mankind from war and destruction. Your declaration of intent rightly gives expression to this.

The most aggressive circles of imperialism, above all the United States, are escalating the course of the arms drive and confrontation. The implementation of their plans for world domination take into account a nuclear adventure and they are pursuing the misanthropic and illusory strategy of a winnable nuclear war. They have openly proclaimed a 'crusade' against the socialist community. As before, NATO is sticking to its fateful Brussels missiles decision. At the same time, the United States has begun an economic and trade war against the socialist countries, in which it is unscrupulously disregarding international law and even the sovereignty and interests of its own allies.

Centers of crisis in various regions of the world are an acute problem. Thus Israel's brutal extermination campaign against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples shows how suddenly the flames of war can shoot up in today's tense world situation.

On World Peace Day 1982 our planet is full of dangers. The international situation is troubled and gives cause for concern. This must therefore be for the governments and peoples in East and West, North and South, even more of a reason for a stronger commitment to peace.

When not a few people ask whether the disastrous plans of imperialism and its policy of the arms drive and confrontation can be frustrated, we reply with deepest conviction: yes, it is possible; it is not only possible, it is vital in the interests of the present and future generations.

Here the decisive factor is that the socialist community is steadily growing stronger. This is confirmed by the historical experience 60 years after the founding of the USSR. The peoples of Europe have primarily to thank the power and the international influence of socialism for the fact that they are experiencing the longest period of peace so far this century. The Soviet Union in particular has carried out enormous work for this.

The approximate military-strategic balance, on the basis of which detente began and during the 1970s led to many positive results, came into being. This balance, which is a stabilizing factor, must be preserved and maintained.

The limitation and reduction of armaments in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security is on the agenda. All this will put a stop to the policy of confrontation and prepare the path for cooperation, further detente and peaceful coexistence among peoples. We are at one with all those who believe that more arms does not mean more security.

In this spirit we regard the increasingly vigorous actions of the worldwide peace movement, in whose ranks the people and the Government of the GDR have taken their firm place, as an important condition for the safeguarding of peace.

Anyone who bears political responsibility cannot ignore this. This movement must increase its authority, its actions and its effectiveness to such an extent that it becomes an unsurmountable barrier against the arms madness and policy of aggression and against a nuclear inferno. He who is serious about the cause of peace, acts decisively for peace.

During my meeting with Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the Crimea the efforts which the USSR and the GDR together with the other socialist fraternal countries are making for the safeguarding of peace played an important role. It is obvious that continuing rounds of the arms race lead to nothing good. The Warsaw Treaty states strongly support specific steps for disarmament, above all in the nuclear sphere where the dangers are greatest. This is witnessed in particular by the latest initiatives of the Soviet Union, which is seen as a great encouragement by the peace-loving, realistically-thinking forces of the world.

It is well known that the Soviet Union stated a long time ago that it will not use nuclear weapons against states which renounce the production, stockpiling and use of such weapons. That was a clear sign of goodwill. It was followed by the USSR's solemn obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. That is an historic deed for peace. Now the peoples expect the other nuclear powers to take a similar decision and follow the example of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union has also submitted constructive proposals to the negotiating bodies in Geneva and Vienna. They are all aimed at abolishing the danger of war in the global, regional and bilateral spheres. The field of possible confrontation is to be narrowed and areas of cooperation and mutual trust broadened. This corresponds to the vital interests of the peoples and states.

As the new U.S. nuclear medium-range weapons are to be deployed in West Europe next year, it is a matter of directing the efforts above all toward seeing that negotiations on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe and of strategic arms as a whole make substantial progress. The peace movement rightly demands that the various negotiations in Geneva and in Vienna and also the next round of the Madrid follow-up conference reach positive results. We support every step which leads to a nuclear weapon-free Europe.

Developments in the international situation depend to a large extent on the shape of relations between European states. We stressed this in the Crimea. Together they can give a fresh impulse to the process of detente and trusting cooperation. Thus this is in the interests of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, to which there is no sensible alternative.

Dear friends and comrades, the GDR will continue to make its contribution to peace and international security. In this we are working together with all people of goodwill, independence of ideology and religion. The best support for the peace movement will be that we further strengthen our socialist peace state. It came into being, as everyone knows, with the historical obligation that a war must never again start from German soil. We always remain true to this obligation.

Not only the government, but all parties and mass organizations of the GDR have made the safeguarding of peace their political program. Everyone can see that our people are imbued with a deep will for peace.

The peace movement of our country, which embraces all classes and walks of life and all generations without exception, has earned great regard thanks to its vigorous work under the proven leadership of the GDR Peace Council. The GDR Peace Council is rightly striving to make our peace movement indivisibly linked with the all-round strengthening of the GDR, increasingly broad, active and influential.

As the tests which it has faced so far show, the peace movement has been able to achieve considerable successes for peace because hundreds of millions of people came together for the defense of peace irrespective of all their differences. Future successes can be achieved if this worldwide front of all peace forces grows even more and if it works even more energetically for its aims: peace instead of war, disarmament instead of the arms race, detente instead of confrontation. Let us continue to stride along this path with determination.

Summary of Celebration Events

AU021055 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Sep 82 pp 1-2

[ADN report on joint events of the Peace Council and the GDR National Front in honor of World Peace Day on 31 August]

[Summary] Meiningen (ADN) -- "On the eve of World Peace Day citizens of the republic demonstrated their commitment to securing peace at joint events of the Peace Council and the GDR National Front." In Meiningen prominent Christian figures welcomed Gert Wendelborn, vice president of the Peace Council, who stressed that the active deeds of Christians and Marxists are directed at a joint aim -- a world which is peaceful and not threatened. Several church dignitaries stressed the importance of peace and that Christians cannot give a clearer sign than to support the peace proposals of socialism.

At a forum the members of an Erfurt housing cooperative stressed their firm determination to work for peace and Eberhard Heiss, member of the GDR Peace Council, underlined that the high achievements of GDR citizens at their work are an important guarantee for preserving peace.

At an event in a Potsdam district Ulrich Mohr, member of the GDR Peace Council and deputy chairman of the bezirk committee of the National Front, gained the approval of the participants when he demanded that all states having nuclear arms should follow the Soviet example and refrain from the first use of nuclear arms. The meeting was also attended by Chilean patriots and a delegation of the Norwegian Peace Council, headed by its president, Joan Rosenquist.

TISCH ON ROLE OF LABOR IN PRESERVING PEACE

LD020600 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 1 Sep 82

["Extracts" from speech by Harry Tisch, SED Politburo member at the Wilhelm Piek cable works in Berlin; date not given; recorded]

[Text] What brings us together here on this first of September is the concern for peace. On all continents, the trade unionists are raising their voices today to take action against the great dangers, which arise from the militaristic course of the United States, for their governments and the life of their nations. The will of the peoples, our will, is: a nuclear inferno must be prevented.

The policies of our Marxist-Leninist party have proven again and again that socialism knows no other interests than the well-being of the people, the happiness of man, and knows of no other way of achieving this than by peaceful labor, by the steady development of the progressive forces and economic development for mutual benefit. That was and is the guiding light of our path. But never before has life been so threatened under such great pressure, as in the present. [Sentence indistinct].

But it is not sufficient to be only concerned about peace. No one should be fooled by the talk from the NATO side that they are ready for disarmament. The politicians at the helm in the United States are striving, in their own words, after military superiority, to bend others to their will. Whoever approaches disarmament seriously and wants progress must accept the principle of equality and equal security.

Leonid Brezhnev, after other unilateral Soviet measures, in order that the international situation can start to heal, has given the unilateral declaration, valid in international law, to the UN that the Soviet Union will not be the first to use nuclear weapons. That, colleagues, is once again a significant fact for peace. As with all sensible [words indistinct]. A similar step by the United States and NATO would make a war using these terrible means of mass destruction impossible and that is what we are fighting for. Yes, colleagues, good work which makes socialism progress, fulfilled plan tasks, the pledge to fulfill the plan and the additional days' production, the better supply of the population and of products for export for the better development of our economic strength -- that is the decisive task of our work. That is concrete, tangible and effective support of the struggle for the preservation of peace.

HONECKER, STOPH CONGRATULATE LIBYAN LEADERS

AU021017 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Sep 82 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has congratulated the representatives of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah. The telegram to Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution of 1 September, reads as follows:

On the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the revolution of 1 September I convey to you, dear Comrade Qadhafi, cordial greetings and congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the people of the GDR as well as on my own behalf. I link with this my good wishes for further successes in building your country.

At the same time I express my conviction that the friendly relations between our two states will further develop and deepen. The GDR will continue to exert every effort to contribute toward strengthening the cooperation with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah in the interest of preserving peace, progress and to the benefit of our friendly peoples.

Dear Comrade Qadhafi, accept my best wishes for health, well-being and creative vigor.

The message to Muhammad az-Zaruq Rajab, general secretary of the General People's Congress, reads as follows:

On the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the revolution of 1 September I convey to you, dear Comrade Rajab, as well as to the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah cordial congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the people of the GDR.

I wish you personally, dear Comrade Rajab, health, well-being and creative vigor.

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, addressed his congratulations to Jadallah 'Azia at-Talhi, chairman of the General People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah.

RFE ALLEGATIONS ON GASPAR-KIRKLAND MEETING

LD020542 Budapest in English to Europe 2000 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Radio Free Europe, which broadcasts from Munich, the Federal Republic of Germany, has repeatedly attacked the Hungarian radio and accused (?us of lies). Originally, they had said that contrary to reality, the Hungarian radio reported (?of) a meeting between Mr Sandor Gaspar, the general secretary of the Hungarian Trade Union Council and chairman of the World Council of Trade Union, and Mr Lane Kirkland, the chairman of the American AFL-CIO. Next, we have been given a dressing-down from the Americans in Munich, it is [word indistinct] our news items, in spite of the so-called disclosure that it provided. But the affair is much simpler than that. There is no correction, as the original news has been (?proved) and it is not the Hungarian radio but them in Munich, who said a lie. In fact, the affair is rather unimportant and the only comment on it [words indistinct] of journalists during this cold war presidency.

According to Radio Free Europe, the Gaspar-Kirkland meeting did not take place since the AFL-CIO does not acknowledge the trade unions of the socialist countries because they are under communist control. Whatever is forbidden is impossible (?it is said) in Munich. The hero of the great Russian satirist writer, [name indistinct], was [word indistinct] in a similar way, when he wanted to get [words indistinct] down, for a similar reason. Or the former figure of Christian Morgenstern, the great German satirist poet, who was denied the possibility of [word indistinct], one can't do what one mustn't do. Reality, however, is different. And that is how it could not be [word indistinct] down, and, unfortunately, road accidents also happen.

And it happened (?truly), that the Gaspar-Kirkland meeting took place at the airport of the city of [word indistinct] in Norway, notwithstanding some cold war winds. In its August the 26th issue, the [word indistinct] daily paper, ARBEIDERBLADET reports on the meeting which took place on the previous day. On (?Deedaer) Airport, Mr Gaspar and Mr Kirkland, as well as the international secretary of the AFL-CIO, Mr Irving Brown, had a half-hour discussion. They were introduced to each other by Mr Tor Halvorsen, the chairman of the Norwegian Trade Union Council.

In another article, the ARBEIDERBLADET has termed the event a historic meeting, and stated: The leaders of the American and East European trade unions have met for the first time since the Second World War. The paper quotes Tor Halvorsen, who has said (?he thinks) it's natural that Mr Gaspar and Mr Kirkland meet, and (?if) [word indistinct] results in widening the relationship beyond the ideological boundaries, we are very much interested (?in that). The Conservative government paper, AFTENPOSTEN, has reported on the Gaspar-Kirkland meeting in similar fashion. It is evident from these quotations that the Norwegian trade union leaders who have initiated the meeting at (?Deedaer), are of the opinion that just nowadays, when cold war winds blow, it is important that trade union movements working on different ideological bases have a word with each other. And they are right there, whether the Americans in Munich like it or not.

LAZAR RECEIVES AUSTRIAN MINISTER 1 SEP

LD020222 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 1 (MTI) — Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Wednesday saw in his office Karl Sekanina, visiting Austrian minister of constructions, who arrived in Hungary earlier today on the invitation of his Hungarian colleague. The meeting marked by a colonial atmosphere was attended by Hungarian minister of construction and town planning Kalman Abraham and by Dr Johann Josef Dengler, ambassador to Budapest of the Republic of Austria.

PUJA MEETS NORWEGIAN COUNTERPART AT AIRPORT

LDO20218 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 1 (MTI) -- Sverre Stray, foreign minister of the Kingdom of Norway, arrived for an official visit in Budapest on Wednesday. He is meeting an invitation by Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja. The visitor was met at Ferihegy Airport by Frigyes Puja. Present were to meet him Per Naevdal Norway's ambassador to Budapest, and Peter Fulop, Hungary's ambassador to Oslo.

LEADERS GREET SRV COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

LDO20224 Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 1 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a telegram of congratulations to Le Duan, secretary-general of the Communist Party of Vietnam CC, to Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State, and Pham Van Dong, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on the 37th anniversary of foundation of the independent people's democratic state, national day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The telegram runs as follows: "The Hungarian people regard with sincere appreciation the significant achievements the Vietnamese people have attained in socialist construction and in the country's defence under the guidance of their revolutionary vanguard, the Communist Party of Vietnam.

"We hail from our heart the highly important resolutions made at the 5th Congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party which mark out the tasks for Vietnamese communists and the Vietnamese people.

"We highly appreciate and support the foreign political efforts of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic, those efforts which are aimed at strengthening peace and security in Southeast Asia, promoting good-neighborly relations with the countries of the region and establishing mutually beneficial cooperation with them.

"We are glad to state that the traditional fraternal relations and many-sided cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples are developing steadily in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and in accordance with the interests of the socialist community", stresses the telegram. The Hungarian leaders finally wish further success to the fraternal Vietnamese people and their leaders in their noble efforts promoting socialism, peace, international security and social progress.

On the occasion of the national day of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic Antal Apró, speaker of the Hungarian parliament, greeted in a telegram Nguyen Huu Tho, president of the Vietnamese National Assembly. The Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union, the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, the National Council of Hungarian Women and the Hungarian Solidarity Committee similarly greeted their Vietnamese partner organizations.

BUDAPEST GATHERING SYMPATHIZES WITH POLES

PMO21029 Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[Unattributed report: "The Confrontation in Poland"]

[Excerpt] Circles close to Hungarian oppositionists in Paris say that around 50 people gathered in downtown Budapest at 1800 hours on Monday in the place where the 1956 demonstrations started.

A short speech was delivered by Mr. Tibor Pakh, a prominent oppositionist, in which he called upon the participants to meditate in silence on the struggle being waged by the Poles, to whom he wished complete success. The police intervened very quickly and the speaker was arrested, as Mr. Harazati, Mr. Demszki, Mr. Nagy and Mr. Rajk, the four men who organized the meeting, had been before it took place. All were released in the evening. However, the demonstrators, whose Solidarity badges were seized, were merely subjected to identity checks.

TEMPORARY IMPORT RESTRICTIONS INSTITUTED

LD011148 Budapest MTI in English 1032 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 1 (MTI) -- The Hungarian news agency has been authorized to publish the following communique:

Part of its successive measures to improve foreign economic balance and preserve the balance of payments, the Hungarian Government has imposed temporary import restrictions of complementary reserves and ensure conditions for their increase at a reasonable pace.

The measures became necessary because of the recent decline in foreign credit availability, contrary to the normal credit opportunities so far. At the same time, the conditions and possibilities of access of Hungarian products to certain countries with market economies continued to worsen because of protectionist and discriminative import-cutting measures, which are incompatible with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), although Hungary has pursued a liberal import licensing policy, and more than doubled the volume of imports from the contracting parties, in keeping with its intention announced on admission to GATT.

The present situation does not permit Hungary to completely and continuously maintain its liberal import licensing policy declared on its admission to GATT. The Hungarian authorities, therefore, will provisionally issue import licenses in view of the liquidity situation.

The restrictions are as follows:

- import contingents on certain raw and base materials
- import duty on certain component parts

These measures have been taken under the GATT Article 12 (2nd paragraph, point A), and GATT has been duly notified.

Hungary invariably wishes to contribute in every possible way to the restoration of the smooth and normal state of international economic-monetary relations, full enforcement of valid international rules and regulations, and continues to strive for the increasing involvement of the Hungarian economy in international division of labour.

BRIEFS

KADAR ENDS VACATION -- Budapest, September 1 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC, has returned to office from his ordinary annual holidays. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 1 Sep 82 LD]

31 AUGUST RIOTING, CASUALTIES REPORTED

Three Killed

NC011801 Paris AFP in English 1747 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw, Sep 1 (AFP) -- One person was killed in the Baltic port of Gdansk yesterday in clashes between demonstrators and security forces, reliable sources reported today. This brings the death toll in yesterday's demonstrations in Poland's major cities upon the second anniversary of the suspended Solidarity union to three. The Gdansk victim, according to the sources, was a 24-year-old man who received a smoke bomb in the back, fell and fractured his head. A total of 300 demonstrators were arrested in Gdansk, the sources added.

PAP news agency reported, meanwhile, that six firemen were injured yesterday in Gdansk and Wroclaw, western Poland, while trying to extinguish fires set by demonstrators. In these incidents and similar ones in Warsaw, Cracow and Lublin, 22 firetrucks were damaged, PAP said. The press here today gave front-page coverage to yesterday's turmoil, claiming it had been the doing of youths, not workers. "The street demonstrations were the doing of young people and groups of adventurers," wrote ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, the organ of the armed forces. "The workers from the major industries did not listen to extremists' appeals," ZYCIE WARZAWY added. "Reason and the desire for order and a normal life have prevailed," concluded ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

The two earlier victims were killed in Lubin, southwest Poland, and today the inscription "To the Heroes of Lubin" had been written here at the foot of a flower cross before St Anne's Church, at the entrance of Warsaw's old town. The area has become a place of pilgrimage in remembrance of the late Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, symbol of resistance to the authorities, who was laid in state there after his death.

In early afternoon today, some hundred people assembled in the square, including workers in overalls, for a silent homage. Another inscription, on a piece of paper, read, "Down with the martial law administration and the communists -- long live Solidarity." A passing security man lit a smoke bomb, which chased the crowd for a moment. Five minutes later it had reassembled.

Incidents, Injuries

LD012040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Our reporters report that this morning all Warsaw enterprises and all first shifts went to work normally. Warsaw is calm and no incidents have occurred.

In yesterday's incidents one person suffered serious injuries who is at present in a hospital in critical condition. He is a driver of the service 170 bus, Jan (Luty), aged 29, married. The bus was showered with stones in the area of Slasko-Dabrowski Bridge. The driver suffered injuries as a result of the bus windshield breaking. Losses suffered by the municipal transport enterprise during yesterday's incidents are being determined by a special commission set up by the enterprise management. It is already known that four buses and nine trams were destroyed.

Today in the streets of the capital, despite all night work by the municipal services, results of yesterday's events can still be noticed. They are seen most clearly in Targowa Street. It was there that paving stones were torn out and barricades were made out of trash cans.

Our correspondents were informed that as a result of the incidents in Warsaw, 589 persons were detained. After initial clarification 77 of the detained were released. Over 400 persons among the detained are people aged between 18 - 30. In the group of the detained there are 62 pupils and a few students; there are 60 unemployed persons. This afternoon misdemeanor courts began to examine the cases of all those detained. Yesterday's excesses in Warsaw lasted until 2200.

The restoring of public order took longer in Wroclaw. Antisocialist adventures and occurrences also took place in Grozow Wielkopolski. In the afternoon groups of people began to gather in the area of the cathedral. The crowd gradually grew. Apart from religious songs, increasingly loud hostile shouts were made. The shouts were addressed at the authorities and abused functionaries of the Citizen's Militia. Numerous warnings and appeals to disperse were to no avail. At approximately 1730 members of the crowd who were behaving aggressively began to be dispersed, which was possible, a PAP correspondent writes, only by means of teargas and water cannons. One hundred and twenty persons who were behaving in the most aggressive way -- attacking functionaries of the Citizen's Militia with stones -- were detained. No civilian has suffered serious injuries as a result of the occurrences. Four people only reported to medical points for first aid.

Protestors Aggressive

LD011916 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Government press office communique issued 1 Sep]

[Text] According to data from the Prosecutor General's Office and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Government Press Office reports that in many cities the behavior of the perpetrators of disturbances on 31 August was of a particularly aggressive nature.

Among other incidents, attempts were made in Warsaw to set fire to a trade pavilion in Marszalkowska Street and a high-rise building in Dzierzynskiego Square. The fire brigade, which intervened in more than 100 cases of arson nationwide, was many times prevented from rescue action. Twenty-two fire engines were damaged. For example, in Warsaw's Nowotki Street, attempts to set fire to a vehicle were made. In Gdansk, Gorzow, Glogow and Wroclaw, demonstrators injured many firemen with stones.

The forces of order undertook decisive actions, in accordance with martial law regulations, and restored calm in the streets of all cities. During the street incidents, according to data received so far, 63 participants have suffered injuries. One hundred and forty-eight intervening officials of the Citizen's Militia have been wounded, of whom 41 have been hospitalized. Three of them are in a very serious condition. Bystanders who were performing their duties or returning from work also sustained injuries. For example, a driver of service bus No 170 in Warsaw received a head injury. Demonstrators threw stones at the vehicle he was driving. An operation was performed. His condition is very serious.

The most dramatic were the results of street disturbances in Lublin, where a small group of Citizen's Militia officials, attacked by a crowd and faced with a direct threat to life, was forced to use weapons. A tragedy occurred, because 14 persons were wounded, of whom two died. In total, during the incidents 4,050 persons were detained. Over two-thirds of them are people who have not reached 30 years of age.

The full scope of the material losses is not yet known. However, it is known that public utility facilities, municipal transportation means, private vehicles and cars of the Citizen's Militia and the fire service have been damaged.

On 31 August, in Gdansk, in the area of the incidents, a body of a 22-year-old man, with a head impact wound, was found. The causes and circumstances of the death are being determined.

In connection with the events which led to casualties, as well as all other cases in which participants of the disturbances committed offenses, the general and military prosecutors' organs have started investigations.

Fire Brigade Attacked

LD011836 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] The press spokesman for the main headquarters of the fire brigade reports that during the street incidents which occurred yesterday, many fires broke out in several Polish towns. Extinguishing them in the extraordinary circumstances demanded exceptional circumspection, maturity and discipline.

In several cases the units rushing to help were attacked by groups of demonstrators of mainly young people. This happened in Warsaw, Gdansk, Krakow, Gorzow Wielkopolski, Glogow, Lubin, Bielawa and Wroclaw. Fire brigade vehicles going into action had stones and bottles thrown at them. Attempts were even made to throw bottles with highly flammable liquid at them. In some cases access to the place of the fire was made totally impossible. This occurred five times in Warsaw and three times in Krakow.

As a result of the aggressive behavior of the crowd in Gdansk, Gorzow, Glogow and Wroclaw, six firemen suffered bodily injury. Twenty-two fire brigade vehicles were damaged. In some towns access to the fires was held back by sharp objects scattered over the streets which caused puncturing of vehicle tires.

In all fire brigade units, it should be particularly stressed that the firemen showed model discipline and understanding of the seriousness of the situation. This was shown by the full implementation of the tasks by the fire service.

KIELCE SECURITY FORCES SEIZE WEAPONS, AMMUNITION

LD011846 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] This morning the militia command in Kielce uncovered at Lesna Street an arsenal of weapons and ammunition. Among items found were five pistols, four grenades, four home-made grenades, mining fuses, detonators, percussion caps, large amounts of ammunition for pistols and machine guns, considerable amounts of black powder and gun powder and three ampules of nitroglycerine. The equipment was in excellent working order, ready for use.

Also today the Kielce security forces seized a new, very powerful rocket launcher [rakietnica] from a car belonging to Tadeusz D. These two cases are being investigated.

TV Displays Weapons

LD011934 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] We have collected here the objects that were used or were to be used by the participants in yesterday's disturbances in Warsaw. They are objects collected both from arrested participants in the clashes and from earlier searches, made ready by the organizers to equip [words indistinct].

As we can see, there are a large number of objects that took a fair amount of time to make. For example, those metal bars have been made in a workshop and have specially hardened tips. They were to be used for direct attacks on the militia forces, mainly for piercing the plastic protective shields. [words indistinct], Various kinds of batons, reinforced with metal; heavy wooden batons, each of which is a fairly dangerous weapon. There are also other types of batons here. Even these simple objects like parts of bicycle pumps were also to be used for clashes with officials.

Stones [words indistinct]: They were the objects most frequently used by the [word indistinct]. Spikes to puncture vehicle tires were scattered in Warsaw's streets. Apart from militia cars, a number of private cars belonging to Warsaw citizens also fell victim to those spikes. (?We collected) -- only a small part of them here -- a considerable number of bottles with gasoline which were to be used in direct clashes. Luckily we managed to get the majority of the bottles. They were not used. Apart from sporadic cases of spilling and setting fire to gasoline in the street, we did not have more of those cases in Warsaw. [Word indistinct] also homemade percussion grenades, of considerable explosive force; they are reinforced with a steel [word indistinct] which burst on exploding.

As we can see, the organizers of the demonstrators made thorough preparations. Luckily they did not manage to use all these objects the results could have been considerably more serious than they were.

SELECTED TELEPHONE LINKS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED

LD011918 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] In connection with the disruptions of public order which (?occured) on 31 August in some towns in Poland through an (?impaired) sense of responsibility of opposition forces, the minister of communications in conjunction with the minister of internal affairs, suspended inter-voivodship automatic telephone links throughout the whole country. Automatic telephone links inside voivodships were also suspended.

In Wroclaw, Lublin and Nowa Huta, urban links were suspended. On the morning of 1 September, urban communications were restored in Wroclaw and Nowa Huta. The suspension of the remaining links is temporary. The partial curtailment of telephone links was essential to make it impossible for the organizers of disturbances harmful to social calm and the normal life of citizens to communicate with each other. As the situation normalizes and the regulations of martial law are observed, the minister of communications, in conjunction with the minister of internal affairs, will gradually restore automatic telephone links throughout the whole country. The Ministry of Communications deeply regrets that, as a result of the actions of troublesome elements, it has been forced to curtail (word indistinct) citizens in using the telephone network.

MEDIA, OFFICIALS COMMENT ON 31 AUG DISTURBANCES

Press Review

LD011250 Warsaw PAP in English 1131 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Sept. -- Warsaw newspapers devote much of their frontpage space to the street disturbances which the Solidarnosc extremists provoked yesterday in Polish cities to mark the 2nd anniversary of signing the Gdansk Accords and prove their influence did not dwindle eight months after the introduction of martial law in this country.

All of editorial comments dealing with this topic stress unanimously that yesterday's street demonstrations were attended primarily by young people while workmen refrained from taking part in them.

TRYBUNA LUDU, the daily of the PUWP CC, opined:

"The course of yesterday indicates that reason and aspiration to quiet, order and normalization of life in Poland did prevail.

"The clamorously publicized and laboriously prepared 'day of reckoning' did not bring expected success to the opposition. Will its activists draw appropriate conclusions from that? Will they stop driving at the dangerous games?"

RZECZPOSPOLITA, the government daily, said:

"The decisive majority of the people kept clear of the riots organized in many towns. That was an expression of reason and sense of responsibility for Poland's and one's own destinies.

"Yesterday proved that confrontation stands no chance whatsoever. It provided yet another lesson to all those whose motto is 'the worse, the better', whose main argument is a stone in a hand."

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, the Polish army daily, observed:

"The limited scope and the participation in the excesses of youths and groups of adventurers, with complete lack of response from the people, were the characteristic feature of yesterday's events.

"The social indignation is understandable. Workmen understand ever more better that the street cannot determine Poland's future. We cannot mark time and plunge in disputes and quarrels either, while other nations stride forwards.

"Yesterday's events will not change the government's line of action, the resting on the 9th Congress of the PUWP, the line of renewal and agreement."

ZYCIE WARSZAWY, the Warsaw daily, said:

"These disturbances had nothing to do with either the contents and spirit of the accords or with the present moods of the majority of the Polish people.

"The hard-core forces of the Polish people -- first of all big industry workers -- did not lend their ear to the extremists' calls."

PAP Commentary

LD011522 Warsaw PAP in English 1434 GMT 1 Sep 82

["After August 31 (by PAP journalist)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] PAP, Warsaw 1 Sept -- We have August 31 behind us, a day which was much feared by the overwhelming and calm-loving majority of the Polish people. It was the day for which the underground extremists of the now-suspended Solidarnosc called and prepared various demonstrations to the accompaniment of foreign subversive centres, which were to sweep the entire country.

All production establishments, offices and institutions worked undisturbed yesterday, despite the earlier appeals by the adventurist circles and campaign of leaflets calling for demonstrations.

The second anniversary of the Gdansk Accords was a day without incidents and violation of discipline in factories. The working class stayed at their workplaces, not living up to the hopes pinned on them by the organizers of hostile excesses.

Nonetheless the social peace built up by so big an effort has been disturbed, calm, needful for carrying out the programme of profound transformations in our country and for overcoming the crisis, has been ruined in several major centres by the aggressive and provocative groups of adventurers, primarily youngsters and teenagers.

A blow was dealt to the process of normalization to the party's actions instrumental in putting in order many questions that still arouse social discontent. Profaned was the idea of national agreement which is served by the ever-expanding Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth. That was, however, a blow dealt exclusively by the trouble-makers of social order. The slogan "Come With Us" chanted during the street excesses went unheeded.

The organizers of the excesses chose the time of the heaviest traffic, of ending the work at factories and institutions to provoke a greatest possible number of people into joining the excesses. They hit the vacuum. Aware of the difficult situation and their co-responsibility for their homeland, people took a civic position worthy of esteem.

It was no accident that these excesses took place on the eve of the tragic September anniversary and their objective was clear-cut: to upset the process of tidying Polish matters by Poles themselves. The openly instructive information coming for long from foreign centres of subversion indicated that there are still many centres in the West working hand in hand with the underground opposition in this country, interested that Poland remain being a flashpoint in Europe and the world and that the bonds of the socialist community be broken up through sowing unrest.

The first reactions of the forces hostile to us to the events of August 31 point up their dissatisfaction at the limited scope of adventures and excesses -- as compared to the intentions and hopes -- which were, according to some people, to be the beginning of an uprising and civil war.

More than once representatives of the highest party and state authorities emphasized that no one can and will have an impact upon the decisions made legally in a sovereign state. So let us recall, as it was already reported by the Polish press agency authorized to do it, that the line of action defined by the 9th Congress of the PZWP shall be resolutely and consistently implemented regardless of the attempts to scuttle it.

Security Forces Spokesman

LD020316 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1945 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Interview with Mayor Witoldzawadski, press secretary of the Warsaw Public Security Forces Command, by Rastislav Bayer in Warsaw; time not given; questions and answers in Polish fading into Slovak translation]

[Text] [Question] Mr Mayor, can you describe yesterday's events?

[Answer] I shall tell you about yesterday later. First I would like to return to what preceded it. Members of the so-called underground of Solidarity for some time have been calling for a demonstration on 31 August on the occasion of the second anniversary of signing the so-called Gdansk agreements. Thousands of leaflets appeared in the city such as this. The leaflets appealed in particular to workers of Warsaw enterprises to take part in rallies at designated places where allegedly -- as the organizers claimed -- peaceful demonstrations would be held.

The further examples, however, show what these peaceful demonstrations were supposed to look like according to their initiators' plans. We have seized a number of objects which were to be used by the participants in the demonstrations in their clashes with the militia. Here are, for example, various wooden clubs, some of them covered by metal. Other objects are more complicated, real murderous weapons. More clubs, various metal rods with sharp ends to be used for penetrating plastic shields of members of public security forces.

[Question] Were these objects used?

[Answer] Only partially as we succeeded in confiscating quite a few beforehand, shortly after they had been produced in the stockrooms where they had piled them, and then also at the places where the demonstrators were gathering. Nails like these were thrown around in the Warsaw streets. Their function was to penetrate car tires but not only of the cars of the public security forces. Many civilians passing by in their cars were penalized too. They also prepared bottles with gasoline and other flammable material for attacking the cars of the militia. Some of these bottles were used to set fires, including at a new building at Dzierzynski Square and in other streets of the city where attempts were made at barricade buildings.

[Question] Who took part in the provocations?

[Answer] In particular youth: apprentices, unemployed youths, students -- people notorious for seizing any opportunity for clashes with the bodies of state authority. The order keeping bodies were trying to disperse the groups and it must be stressed that they acted with minimum use of force and did not use harder means of pressure. The aim was to break up the groups. Patrols called several times for dispersion and acted only afterwards. Yet the clashes continued to the late hours of the evening.

[Question] I have heard that some members of the order keeping forces were injured.

[Answer] Yes 37 were wounded and two are in hospital in serious condition. There are no detailed accounts on civilian injuries. The condition of a Warsaw bus driver hit by a stone and lying unconscious in a hospital is, however, serious.

[Question] How many persons were detained?

[Answer] There are 582 in Warsaw. Seventy of them were released on the clarification of the circumstances and the rest will have to answer for their actions before a disciplinary administrative collegium [karne administratywne kolegium] and in more serious cases before the court.

Riot Policeman Questioned

LD012002 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Interview with unidentified participant in Warsaw disturbances]

[Text] [Question] Yesterday we watched on television excerpts from disturbances in the larger Polish cities. You were here, in Warsaw. How did it start?

[Answer] I was with my unit in the area of (Aleje Jero-Zolimskie) and Nowy Swiat. A barricade was being built in Nowy Swiat by youngsters. We began to use tea gas. Shouts were made in our direction: Gestapo, SS and such like.

[Question] Do you feel that your action might perhaps have been too brutal?

[Answer] [long pause] I feel, well at least in my sector, I have not met any kind of action of our unit which would be contrary, to the action of a normal person facing aggression.

[Question] All right, but in the crowd there could have been casual passers-by, women, children, people leaving work. You acted against the crowd. Did you have any doubts?

[Answer] You know, we always have doubts because we are facing people.

[Question] There are rumors that during direct battles with the crowd your behavior is somewhat unnatural. People say that perhaps this is caused by stimulating drugs.

[Answer] Yes, there are rumors, we often hear that our faces are swollen, that we are dribbling with saliva, that we have red eyes. Such things are caused most of all by teargas. Unfortunately, we move in teargas all the time. The crowd being dispersed is running away, we are left behind. Protective goggles are useless. As for drugs, I think that people who think seriously do not treat this in the same way as described by Radio Free Europe or other stations. I think that the point is here to make the community think that we are (?animals).

[Question] When you were standing there with your unit, facing the crowd, did you not then have some thoughts, some reflections?

[Answer] I think that this kind of action by young people is a tragedy for us in Poland. These are young people just like us, and in these difficult times we are facing each other. I think that this is a drama.

[Question] After yesterday's disturbances there is a view that you used too much gas.

[Answer] The crowd was massing by a building, we called on them to disperse, and when this did not work we used teargas grenades and after a while the crowd was dispersed, and the residents stayed behind.

[Question] It is said that most people in the community do not like you very much.

[Answer] Yes, yes, we can feel this when they call us Gestapo, SS. But this is strange because when we are patrolling on a normal day, when there are no disturbances, then people's attitude to us is completely different. This attitude is quite different when we face each other -- we armed to disperse the crowd, they with stones and gas bombs.

Jablonski Address

LD012016 Warsaw PAP in English 1725 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Henryk Jablonski's Address -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Sep -- Referring to the course of events in Poland yesterday, Chairman of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski said: "Yesterday's developments justify the hope that the Polish society will no longer permit a disturbance of the irreversible reforming process, that we shall not permit blocking the progress towards full normalisation of life in Poland, and that doing without uninvited counsel and inadmissible interference we shall find a solution to the difficult and complex Polish problems by ourselves."

The address was delivered on September 1, the 43rd anniversary of the Nazi Germany's invasion of Poland, during the ceremony of unveiling a monument to "Poznan" army.

The army, under command of General Kutrzeba [spelling of name as received], is credited with mounting the largest-scale offensive maneuver in the whole September 1939 campaign which delayed the surrender of Warsaw by two weeks.

"Today's ceremony," said the chairman, "is evidence that we want to perpetuate for posterity the knowledge of the generation which 43 years ago were able to bring themselves over the bitter social conflicts and unite in defence of its state, to impress the world with the heroic toil of the first postwar years. Such integration is indispensable to us now, no less than in those years, to enable us to overcome the painful divisions and unite for the common good, in the joint struggle for ensuring a secure existence to our state.

"We witness the continuing stepping up of activeness by the forces which aim to achieve imperialist domination over the world by means of the arms race, by paralyzing through tension cooperation between states having different social systems. The threat of a military confrontation is looming larger. There are forces "which want to exploit our difficulties and aggravate them in order to carry out more easily their plan which runs counter to our interests."

One must never take lightly even the smallest street incidents. They must always inspire bitterness and indignation towards their instigators. But with the greatest satisfaction and gratitude we can state that above all peaceful and good work was the hallmark of that day. The working class, the overwhelming majority of the society demonstrated maturity, a sense of responsibility and national dignity. It did not obey the calls of an extremely intensive propaganda inspired from outside which sought to provoke in Poland the biggest possible upheavals precisely on the eve of the anniversary of the tragic September of 1939, on the second anniversary of the historic documents of agreement and hope.

How moved we were when the agreement had been reached, continued Henryk Jablonski. At that time all who wished the Polish state well saw before them an open road of rebirth, a revival of the state's vital forces, the removal of evil and inequalities, a road of reform and nationwide unification in work for the overcoming of crisis. In line with these tendencies were the programme resolutions of the 9th PZPR Congress and the highest authorities of the allied parties.

Wozniak Discusses Events

LD020144 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Marian Wozniak Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee, has met with the political and administrative leadership of the sections and departments of the automobile factory in Zeran.

The political aspects of yesterday's events in Warsaw were discussed, as well as the tasks emerging from this of political and educational work with the workforces of the enterprises and institutions and with the younger generation, including those at school and colleges.

It was stressed that only national accord -- built from the very foundations -- will be able to constitute a permanent basis for consensus and joint action of all citizens, irrespective of their world outlook and party affiliation.

During the meeting it was pointed out that street excesses only delay the emergence from the crisis and the implementation of the social contract of August 1980.

WRON Statement, Instructions

LD011838 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] A session of the Military Council of National Salvation [WRON] was held today. The session was chaired by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Referring to the anniversary of the tragic September 1939, the significance of the consolidation of the state and its alliances, the understanding of all patriotic forces of the nation for the superior issue of peace and safety of socialist Poland was stressed. In this light the current situation in the country was assessed. The WRON addresses words of respect and appreciation to the working class and the great majority of the community who, in calm, concentration and work, manifested their profound understanding of the essence of the August events and of the conclusion stemming from them.

The seriousness of the second anniversary of those events was disrupted in a number of Polish towns, in spite of numerous appeals and warnings, by irresponsible occurrences and adventures. In spite of the complete organizational and propaganda preparations on the part of the antisocialist opposition, their scope was limited in both territorial and social terms. They must not, however, be minimized. They result in tragic consequences; they draw a section of young people into a frenzy which is dangerous for their own future and the future of the country; they disrupt the process of normalization and endanger the possibility of suspending martial law this year.

The external and internal inspiration of those occurrences is well known. The American broadcasting station Radio Free Europe excels at this. In an outright gangster-like way, it incites antisocialist acts and then disseminates a tendentious, false version of them. These acts are organized and led by extremist activists and ideologists of the anti-socialist opposition, especially KSS/KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee]. There is concrete evidence of this.

The WRON makes it incumbent on the voivodship defense committees to take appropriate resolute measures that will ensure calm and public safety. It appeals to the organs of prosecution and jurisdiction to prosecute urgently, in accordance with the demands of martial law, people responsible for the events. It requests the prosecutor general of the Polish People's Republic and the minister of internal affairs to take steps aimed at a speedy completion of the investigation against the leaders of the KSS/KOR and at indicting them for the crimes committed against the state and the community. It instructs the supreme and local organs of the state administration, especially the minister of science, higher education and technology and the minister of education and upbringing, to examine urgently issues connected with the shameful conduct of adults and young people and to make appropriate decisions.

At the same time, the WRON emphatically stresses its faithfulness to the line of accord and socialist renewal, which corresponds to the vital interests and aspirations of the working class and all honest working people. It also stresses the resolute will to eliminate all evil from social and state life, to overcome the crisis, to strengthen the good name of Poland as a stable, just and democratic state.

Voivodship Defense Committee

LD012154 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] A session of the Voivodship Defense Committee, chaired by its chairman, Lt Gen Mieczyslaw Debicki, mayor of the metropolitan city of Warsaw, took place today.

The situation brought about by the hooligan and irresponsible excesses on 31 August was assessed. It was stated that the events provoked by young people were a serious violation of the legal order in force.

With appreciation the civic, responsible bearing of the capital's inhabitants was stressed, who despite the encouragement of the riots' ringleaders did not allow themselves to be drawn into the street riots, bearing witness to their patriotism.

Appreciation was also expressed for the work forces of Warsaw enterprises who not only rebuffed the political opponent, but also worked particularly efficiently on this day. It was stated that the forces of order acted in a self-sacrificing way, and applied means of coercion with prudence. It was stressed that there will be no indulgence toward the organizers and participants of the riots.

DANUTA WALESA INTERVIEWED AFTER SEEING HUSBAND

NC011523 Paris AFP in English 1455 GMT Sep 82

[By Maryan Kafarski]

[Text] Gdansk, northwestern Poland, Sept 1 (AFP) -- Polish Government officials have not tried to discuss anything with detained Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, his wife Danuta said today in an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE at her home here.

"Under these conditions, there is no question of the government putting pressure" on him, she said. (Mr Walesa, whose independent trade union federation has been banned by Polish authorities, was today nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize by the West German-based International Society for Human Rights. He had previously been nominated for the prize by the Italian socialist-leaning UIL [as received] union.)

Mrs Walesa returned to the Baltic port yesterday with five of her seven children, after a week-long stay with her husband at his place of detention at Arlamowo in southeastern Poland, only five km (about three miles) from the Soviet border. Asked about the demonstrations which swept the country yesterday on the second anniversary of the signing of the Gdansk Accords which legitimized Solidarity, Mrs. Walesa said: "My husband remains [word indistinct] to workers taking to the streets." But she added: "Workers, seeing that laws are not respected in Poland, had recourse to means they thought justified."

She said her husband "has not changed his opinions and remained faithful to them and determined to continue the struggle" he was leading until detained by authorities soon after martial law was declared last December. "Certain people belonging to the government speak in my husband's name without talking to him," Mrs. Walesa said, without indication who they were.

She said she had wanted to return to Gdansk on Monday, before the Gdansk Accords anniversary, and denied rumors that her husband had asked her not to be in Gdansk on Tuesday, the day of the demonstrations. "They (the police) interned me for no reason," she said. As for Mr. Walesa himself, Mrs. Walesa said he had shaved off his long beard and legendary moustache and had not put on weight despite rumors that he had. He is able to watch both Polish and Soviet television but his radio has been tinkered with so that he can only listen to one program, a radio Warsaw broadcast. He is in good health but has the morale of a prisoner, Mrs. Walesa said, adding that he has been tanning himself during the good weather but is watched full-time by five security guards.

FUGITIVE GDANSK SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL ARRESTED

LD011826 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] The security services of the Gdansk Voivodship Citizen's Militia headquarters have arrested Stanislaw Jarosz, who has been in hiding since 13 December 1981 and for whom a search warrant had been issued by the prosecutor of the navy in Gdynia.

Stanislaw Jarosz was chairman of the NSZZ Solidarity Plant Committee of the Gdansk Harbor Board. After the introduction of martial law, he led a strike in Gdansk shipyard and then carried on active, illegal activity inside underground trade union organizational structures, as a member of the so-called Regional Coordinating Commission in Gdansk. Together with other persons, he used leaflets and illegal publications to call for non-observance of martial law regulations and for actions not in accordance with the law.

COMMENTARIES SCORE SOLIDARITY MOTIVES, EXTREMISTS

Solidarity Not Union Spokesman

LD021004 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Krzysztof Wojna commentary]

[Text] Poland has once again found itself in the headlines, although they are somewhat smaller than before. The course of the demonstrations did not fully meet the hopes and did not really fit the earlier descriptions of Poland as a country where a spark is enough to light a flame. In the West, the truth which is becoming more widely understood on the Vistula is not accepted: that the conspiratorial, underground Solidarity cannot be the spokesman for the suspended trade unions. They did not arise as an antistate force but as an organization which was to participate in the process of setting the republic to rights.

As the months passed, this character of the trade union began to undergo essential changes leading to more and more acute conflicts with the legal authorities. The extremist group active in the underground today represents the most intransigent part of Solidarity, because the basic masses were recruited from genuine working people who steered clear of the streets, believing in the power of arguments and were definitely not inclined to find an outlet for their emotions with the help of stones and crowbars.

It is essential to recall this today, because for the Western press, nothing has changed. The people who smashed bus windows in Warsaw and broke up benches were prompted into action by the same noble ideals which illuminated the Gdansk working class 2 years ago. Such an equation is an insult to the signatories of the Gdansk agreements, but in the West this equation is used because only then can one continue to lay the entire blame on the authorities and pass over in silence the anti-state realities of the events -- realities which required the intervention of the forces of law and order.

There are situations where the forces of law and order go into action and this happens at every geographical latitude. In the West, we certainly have many friends but it is not they who are setting the tone. It has been set from the beginning by those who are using the events in Poland as an argument for political and ideological confrontation. In the course of the past 2 years, many scenarios on the Polish topic have been written, all of them tragic and all very bloody. This happened because agreement and dialogue in Poland can give the Poles something and not much to the West. Every demonstration, on the other hand, can.

Several months ago I was in Brussels at a press conference of Solidarity activists who arrived from Paris. A young boy explained to a little group of Belgians that the most important task is to keep Poland in the headlines, because, unfortunately, it was beginning to fade from them. Now we know how to keep Poland in the headlines: Something has to happen. One can throw stones at the militia, overturn cars, set trash cans alight and [word indistinct] bottles with gasoline. People will talk about us for certain, but we will not put Poland right in that way and that is certain too. However, this does not matter a bit to the commentators who write about us.

Daily Attacks 'Extremists'

AU011450 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 26 Aug 82 p 4

[Wislaw Rogowski article: "The August 1980 Agreements: Success or Failure of Renewal?" -- indicated as being the first of a series]

[Excerpts] We all certainly remember the atmosphere of those days following the signing of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements. Particularly the most important of them, that of Gdansk, aroused a general hope for the end of the period of protests, strikes and unrest which seemed to have achieved their purpose and climax in that solemn act, at least from the formal point of view.

Two things in the agreements seemed to confirm this. The first was the promise that the strikers and the organizers of workers' protests would respect the fundamental, constitutional political principles, including the role of the PZPR, in the state, as well as the international alliances of the Polish People's Republic. The second involved the possibility to found a new, independent and self-managing trade union organization. All those in Poland who welcomed with enormous relief that act of "agreement between two Poles," the act of signing the Gdansk agreement, hoped that these two principles, like two parallel rails constituting a track, would enable the events to develop regularly, rapidly and, in any case, safely.

However, if we analyze the August agreement from the point of view of their most important general sense in the light of the slogan "Socialism -- Yes, Distortions -- No!," which -- as we remember very well -- the strikers displayed as their motto, it transpires that the basic part of the obligations accepted did not formally go beyond that clearly defined border. [sentence as received]

However, it must be remembered that, even during the negotiations at the Gdansk shipyard, various advisers and representatives of the most extreme anticommunist trends appeared in the hall and behind the scenes. They still did not manage to fully influence the substance of the agreement and the attitudes of the strikers, but they feverishly prepared the ground and conditions for taking over political influence in the Solidarity trade union organization, which was taking shape in fact, although -- from the legal point of view -- not formally. In that chaos they won an influence that certainly exceeded their wildest dreams. That became absolutely clear at the moment when Solidarity applied for the registration of the union and when the formula accepted in the Gdansk agreement -- the commitment to respect the constitution and to accept the role of the PZPR -- was removed from the statutes presented to the court. This point was only referred to in the preamble to the statutes, which later on was systematically omitted in internal publications and above all, in its activity, as if it did not exist at all. This concession was actually a victory for the antiparty trend within Solidarity.

Thus the workers' protest caused by the real errors, by the growing crisis and by the isolation of the former state and party authorities from the public masses very soon began to attract -- like light attracts moths -- all kinds of oppositionists, political gamblers and clearly anticommunist streams. Even before it managed to consolidate as a workers' trade union, Solidarity was penetrated to become an organism controlled by the adversaries of the party, socialism and the people's state.

No matter what rank-and-file Solidarity members thought about that, the union's leadership, subject to the growing influence of confrontational, oppositionist and, partly, overtly anticommunist attitudes, abused the confidence not only of the party and the state, but also of the masses of its own organization.

Underground Critized

PM011401 Wroclaw GAZETA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 9 Aug 82 p 1

[Tomasz Szymanski commentary under the rubric "Subjects of the Day": "More Than Arrogance"]

[Text] Through the good offices of the "worthy" Radio Free Europe we have learned not only of the creation of the ("underground," to be sure) temporary Coordinating Commission of NSZZ Solidarity; it was also granted to us to hear what the said commission chose to resolve.

A marginal digression: The trouble is that for a certain time it has not been clear whether Radio Free Europe is the mouthpiece of the home "underground," or whether perhaps the "underground" is a home agency of Radio Free Europe.

However, let us return to the subject. And so in this "underground" the idea came up of announcing that the workers' self-management bodies that are currently being reactivated may not pursue any activities because that would constitute...collaboration and other forms of facade democracy. And this because, apparently, it cannot be otherwise without Solidarity. Workers councils that had been elected before 13 December 1981 are only allowed to work with the "underground's" permission if this is the express wish of the teams announced in a referendum called specially for that purpose.

And that's the problem. For how can the "underground" know whether or not the people chosen to work in self-management bodies will work badly, in conflict with the interests of the team and the enterprise, if they have not even begun working, or are only just beginning?

On what grounds does it also doubt those chosen at the time when Solidarity exerted a not inconsiderable influence on the makeup of the selected representative bodies?

By their attitude on the matter of self-management, its authors [of the attitude] have revealed the extent of their hitherto concealed scorn for everybody except themselves. And also for Solidarity members, for many of the union's activists, and often for the close collaborators of the regional chiefs who remain in hiding.

I think it is worth remembering that against them.

WARSAW RADIO ON IMPLEMENTATION OF AGREEMENTS

LD012208 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1500 GMT on 30 August 1982 broadcasts a program entitled "Only 2 Hours," devoted to the strike of 1980. The program begins with a recording of NSZZ Solidarity leader Lech Walesa's voice stating that Polish strikers have achieved what it was possible to achieve: a free trade union.

An unidentified reporter then states: "These words were spoken 2 years ago, on 31 August in the Lenin shipyard. These words concluded the stormy August of 1980. At the same time for many, perhaps for hundreds of thousands or even millions, they were words filled with hopes for a better tomorrow -- hopes which today one can say were not fulfilled, although I would tend rather to say that they were not fully realized.

"Here one must ask: Were the hopes -- especially those of the rank and file workers, the citizens of our society, which, as these agreements were signed, were pinned on an improvement in life, on a revival of the economy and on democratization of social relations -- were these expectations realistic? Today we propose, ladies and gentlemen, that together with workers and employees, participants in the strikes of August 1980 -- some of whom also took part in the negotiations between the government commissions and the strike committees and were even signatories of the agreements -- and along with Dr Grzegorz (Kolotka) of the main school of planning and statistics and editor (Krzysztof Kraus) from TRYBUNA LUDU and the authors of this 'Only 2 Hours' program, that you take part in a shared reflection on the agreements, on how the individual points of the agreements were implemented, why some of them were implemented and some were not. Today's reflections will apply only to the economic and social points in the Szczecin, Gdansk and Jastrzebie agreements."

The participants then begin discussing the realism of the workers' economic demands. Speakers are not identified by the moderator. The first speaker states that the broad mass of workers were probably unaware of how unrealistic their demands were, since the national income was falling. However, both sides' experts were aware of this. Another speaker states that the demand for changes in the economic system was a good one, because it would have arrested the crisis that was then exploding within the economy, but apart from this there were also more or less unrealistic demands. The workers' attacks on economic injustice and waste were justified as they demanded their right to have a say in matters that affected them.

"One must also draw attention to the fact that as events developed the economic aspects became marginal, secondary, if not in fact a pretext for the winning of certain political matters." Another voice follows this by pointing out that Walesa had stressed not that certain social and wage demands had been met but rather "the right to strike, that is, the right to demonstrate in an organized manner the dissatisfaction of working people, and the right to organize independent and self-governing trade unions, which were to have guaranteed the implementation of these agreements. But then the question arises whether they were independent and [word indistinct] and also what the right to strike amounted to." A voice enlarges on this by stating that the July and August 1980 strikes were justified because they were spontaneous. One speaker then opines: "At this moment the spontaneity began to run out and in the next period the right to strike was often exploited quite senselessly." He states that people ought to have realized that many of the points in the agreement could not be implemented in the actual economic conditions.

The speakers then proceed to discuss the minimum wage and how a wage-price spiral arose. One states: These strikes must also be considered from the standpoint of the economic consequences which hampered and at times made impossible the implementation of the economic postulates contained in the agreements." Another voice breaks in to state: "Even then a close connection existed between economic and political problems and this close connection revealed itself with extraordinary force within a very short time. Political causes became one of the fundamental difficulties in the implementation."

A brief musical interlude ends the first part of the program.

The next section of the program begins with a recording of the end of the 1980 strike in Szczecin in which the strike committee appeals to the work force to work hard to make up for the losses caused by the strike. Kazimierz Barcikowski is heard stating his hopes that the signing of the agreements will return life to normal.

A radio correspondent speaking from the Warski shipyard in Szczecin then announces that dockers will be interviewed on the implementation of the Szczecin agreements. The dockers identify themselves as foremen and party first secretaries in various sections of the shipyard. One says that doubtless the signing of the agreements was a good thing and adds that he doesn't know anything about trade unions and only wanted to earn a bit more to live better, but "what began to happen even at the end of 1980 was already bad." Another states that the agreements were unrealistic the moment they were signed because they were signed only in order to end the wave of strikes throughout Poland.

Several speakers assert that people wanted too much, too fast. One states: "Manifestations of dissatisfaction, hunger marches, all this did not help the implementation of these agreements. In view of this I think that in order to implement anything one must have calm first and foremost." Another states that he belongs to Solidarity and to the PZPR but that Solidarity, which "was to have raised the standard of living, went in a different direction" and that "it wasn't a union but in my opinion a political party." Another adds that "under the cover of our workers' solidarity, people were active who had nothing in common with that workers' solidarity. That was how these strikes and other things came about. If the regional boards had contained people of a pure workers' origin then the situation of further strikes would not have come about and thus we would have improved our living standards."

Another adds that "martial law was a necessity for the government and for the whole country, for in the end it would have come to a civil war." However, he continues, "in certain matters the party is guilty, for after all in the municipal and voivodship and central committees they knew what the situation was like in the country and what was going on. Certainly some of the people were not fit to occupy leading posts in the party." He then notes that once martial law was introduced, the government fulfilled the part of the agreements relating to the removal of those people who are not fit to occupy responsible posts.

Other speakers then note the government's efforts to improve the housing situation, emphasize the need for calm and assert that disturbances are unnecessary and the people want to work. After another musical break, the studio panel begins discussing the dockworkers' remarks.

A speaker begins by stating that the moment of the signing of the agreements was a big experience for every Pole, but the disappointment then began. "All of us," he states, "saw that things began to happen which did not fit at all what we had seen in August. A brutal -- initially concealed -- political game began." Another speaker says: "The broad masses of the people who belonged to Solidarity were not aware of this at all." According to another: "Instead of cooperation between the new union movement and the government in working out a proper wage system, reconciling the element of socialist social justice with the economic necessities, inflated wage demands were made which postponed the moment at which one could begin to think of wage policies in Poland."

In the view of another speaker: "The error that weighs down our past 2 years is primarily the deliberate division, directed from certain centers which are far from friendly to the people's authorities, between the public and the authorities; the opposition between the state and the working people, with the state generally being identified with the so-called authorities and the public most often identified with the Solidarity trade union." The activities of all the trade unions, he asserts, propagated the view that "the state has the means but doesn't want to hand them out. But a long time had to pass before it got through to us that we can only apportion what we produce and the fact was that we were continually producing less."

A different speaker then takes up the theme that after August 1980 "a completely different type of game began -- a political game, playing for power, which simply exploited these economic elements as its instrument in order to feed moods of political unrest." All the same, another voice adds, we must remember "that the most important points in the agreements are being implemented within the framework of the possible. Perhaps they are not fully implemented and many matters still remain to be dealt with." This segment then concludes with a musical break.

A recording of Lech Walesa's voice announcing the end of the August 1980 strike opens the next segment. An unidentified reporter at the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk then proposes a dozen or so minutes' reflection on the subject of August 1980 in Gdansk. Six or seven interlocutors identify themselves by name only.

According to one speaker: "Under the cover of martial law certain persons who were just about to be removed, since they were among those who really hinder progress in our country, have sheltered under the cover of martial law. Even if very healthy decisions are being made at the center, these hidden decisionmakers at the lower levels are dealing with the issues in a negative manner." Another remark that 2 years ago the negotiations were followed very closely by the work force, but "it must be said that it's a shame that in both cases, both in the case of the government and in the case of Solidarity, the extremist forces came to have a say and simply destroyed what this fantastic reaction by the working class had brought into being in our country." Martial law, he adds, is necessary because "a man who thinks honestly must admit that one can't allow chaos in one's own home."

Other speakers mention the government's failure to meet its pledge to shorten the waiting time for housing, complain of shortages of meat products and criticize government failure to control vegetable and fruit prices. A speaker then asks about the progress of the state tribunal investigating the cases of former high-ranking officials, asserting that "the lack of information is also increasing the nervousness of the public." Taking up this issue, another says of the party leaders: "There were democratic elections and they are our authentic representatives; that is why we must make demands of them. They have our mandate of confidence up there at the top." Another, however, notes that the government has scored undeniable achievements, while another states: "There is pressure from various centers that are trying to disturb this country, to tear apart the socialist bloc. It is completely understandable that there is political struggle."

After a discussion of the problems of coal exports, the report asks the speakers why so many of the workers who were members of Solidarity did not notice what was going wrong with it. One replies that workers who were not among the Solidarity leadership "had no concrete influence on certain decisions." He goes on to assert: "There were Solidarity advisers who had no intention of respecting the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements, but who were trying to occupy the armchairs of the prime ministers, of the Council of State, and thought only of their own interests. They simply did not like the socialist system."

Asked by the reporter if the workers should not do something other than merely make demands of the government leadership, the speakers reply that if the government understood the needs of the working class, the workers would support the government's actions aimed at overcoming the crisis. When the reporter notes that the government claims it cannot improve the situation because workers are not productive enough, another worker asserts that people leave the state economic sector because they can make more money in private business. When the reporter points out that people in state enterprises undermine them by pilfering, the workers reply that people do so because they can't obtain goods in shops. The reporter then asks whether supplies would be available in shops if the pilfering from state enterprises stopped. The workers agreed that this might be true.

Turning to the general political situation, one worker criticizes "extreme forces of the union" which still want to cause a civil war, but also states: "We feel very critical about the actions of the government, of the party organization."

A musical break concludes this segment, which is followed by a studio discussion of the economic aspects of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements. According to one speaker: "The entire period after autumn 1980 was in my opinion characterized by a consciously directed intention of disorganizing social labor. Strikes were just one of the instruments. It was a matter of paralyzing the economy, of using the crisis for political ends in order to prove that it is impossible to create normal living conditions in a socialist economy." Another says that Solidarity failed to produce a constructive alternative program and that the Solidarity congress hampered the implementation of the social and economic provisions of the Gdansk agreements.

Other speakers criticize the housing program and note the marked rise in prices. Another asserts that if the situation had continued as it was before martial law was declared, there would have been no chance of implementing the economic reform.

The segment concludes with a musical break. It is followed by a recording of the signing of the Jastrzebie agreement on 3 September 1980. The radio reporter then announces that he will discuss the agreement with one of the signatories, Jaroslaw Sienkiewicz, who signed on behalf of striking miners, and who left the union several months later and relinquished the post of chairman of the Jastrzebie interfactory workers committee. After noting what a great sense of trust and understanding existed between the miners and the authorities at the time the agreement was signed, Sienkiewicz goes on to state that "the average worker or employee had no idea what was going on in Solidarity at the very top. He also had not much notion of the fact that this entire newly formed union was exploited by people who had long been preparing to do so; exploited as a platform for strictly political activities." Asked by the reporter if he would change anything in the Jastrzebie agreement now, Sienkiewicz says that he would not, but goes on to remark that "there are people in this country who were able to insert into the agreements already mentioned -- in particular the Gdansk agreement -- points which permitted them to make political demands in the future."

After another musical break, the speakers in the studio begin discussing the Jastrzebie agreement. They state that the miners were realists and that the government is implementing the points of the agreement relating to miners' retirement.

Speakers go on to reiterate the need for social accord and state that while the economy is beginning to recover, attempts are still being made to stifle this improvement. With good will on all sides, more aspects of the agreements could have been implemented. It is stressed that accord is needed on fundamental political issues.

The program concludes at 1700 GMT.

JARUZELSKI MEETS WITH PLANT PARTY CHIEFS 23 AUG

AU011258 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Anna Pawlowska report: "Meeting of W. Jaruzelski With First Secretaries of Party Organizations in Large Enterprises"]

[Text] On 23 August another meeting took place of first secretaries of party committees of 207 of the largest enterprises under the chairmanship of Central Committee First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The following took part in the meeting: Marian Wozniak, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member; Jan Glowczyk, Central Committee Secretary and Politburo candidate member; Maj Gen Czeslaw Kiszczak, minister of internal affairs and Politburo candidate member; Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, Central Committee secretary and Politburo candidate member; and Central Committee Secretary Manfred Gorywoda. Also present were government representatives who gave explanations and answered questions.

Opening the talks, Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed that the talks are taking place at a time when the political opponent's intention of causing a new phase of confrontation is being revealed. These efforts should be thwarted by the attitude of the community and by the activity of party organizations, and, if necessary, also by the activity of the peace-keeping forces.

Czeslaw Kiszczak, Politburo candidate member and minister of internal affairs, gave a report on the state of security and public order in the country, drawing attention to the direct correlation between efforts to sow political unrest in Poland and the global confrontation policy of the U.S. administration.

Against this background, he discussed the activity of ideological subversion and the foreign financial and technical aid given to extremist Solidarity centers at home and abroad. He analyzed the changes which are occurring in the opponent's tactics since the beginning of the year as a result of his unsuccessful efforts to drag wider circles of the community, especially the workers' class, into political adventurism. He also noted how some people who had gone underground have sobered up, which is evidenced by the fact that some regional Solidarity activists have revealed themselves (in Kielce, Kalisz, Bialystok) as well as activists from the Independent Association of Students [NCS] (in Warsaw). He said that if the attempts to sow unrest on the anniversary of the August agreements fail, a further significant isolation of the opponent within the community will occur.

Next, Manfred Gorywoda, Central Committee secretary, discussed the current chief economic problems, concentrating on the need to activate production, implement reform, and set into motion workers' self-management bodies and work on the 3-year plan. He reminded everyone that the resolution of the eighth Central Committee plenum places party organizations under an obligation to find ways of boosting production in the enterprises themselves. Similarly, systems of motivation should be developed in factories, and party organizations in factories should be the driving force for the creation of self-management bodies, for overcoming the recalcitrance of administration and the doubts of workforces. He appealed for active participation by party members in discussing the alternative proposals for solutions connected with the draft economic plan for the eighties.

Next, Kazimierz Cypryniak, head of the Central Committee's organization section, with reference to the two preceding speeches, dealt with the party's immediate tasks, saying that the greatest effort by the party should be aimed where social dissatisfaction occurs the most in social circles. He also spoke about the possibility and need to set workers' control into motion and in this way to track down waste, corrupt practices and disrespect for the law.

During the lively discussion which lasted many hours, political topics were interspersed with economic ones. The numerous difficulties were not hidden away but the possibility of overcoming them was pointed out. The comrades drew attention to the fact that right now, the fall in the standard of living is more of a burden on the mood of the workforces than the influence of hostile activities. In such a situation, such phenomena as speculation, parasitism and dishonest profiteering are arousing exceptionally strong social opposition.

Most of the speakers expressed their conviction that self-management bodies can and ought to be restored more quickly and more confidently than is being done at present. Examples were given of various concrete party initiatives -- for example a factory competition for working out a motivation system (in the "Siarkopol" plant); invitations to directors of trade institutions to take part in party meetings, and the making of concrete demands to improve efficiency (the "Fasty" plant); and practical assistance by factories for young housing cooperatives (the "Zvoltex" plant).

There was also no lack of examples showing that the party is regaining confidence and authority among circles of heavy industry. The secretary of the nitrogen plant in Tarnon spoke about people, even people outside the plant, turning to the factory committee for help in their affairs. The secretary from the Bierut steelworks spoke about new party candidates.

The comrades gave a sober appraisal of the political mood in plants, without showing undue optimism. Nevertheless, they said that the influence of hostile propaganda is generally decreasing and a normal atmosphere gradually returning. One speaker said that "great policy is built most effectively by means of little acts by little people."

After the discussion, in which 20 comrades took part, had ended, explanations were presented by Minister Zdzislaw Sadowski on the implementation of economic reform; Minister Krzysztof Groski on social policy; Minister Marian Krzak on the taxation and credit system; Jan Glowczyk, Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary, on party propaganda work; and Michal Atlas, head of the Central Committee's administrative section, on investigating illegal profiteering. Comrades Czeslaw Kiszczak and Manfred Gorywoda also spoke for a second time.

Summing up the talks, Wojciech Jaruzelski said that the main task is to speed up the emergence from the crisis at as low as political and social cost as possible. The political opponent's intention is exactly the opposite -- for the crisis to last as long as possible and for overcoming it to exact the highest price possible. Workforces, he said, should be made aware of this truth. The mechanisms of hostile activities should be uncovered and their connections with the imperialist world laid bare. Any further attempt to shake social calm, which may take place, must be broken. Adventurists have no chance.

The party of the working class, W. Jaruzelski stressed, is fulfilling a leadership role in the state, but it still has much to do in order to become the real leading force in the entire community. The party not only has a constitutional right to fulfill this role, but a moral one as well. This is confirmed by its origin and history, by the entire achievements of People's Poland, and by the entire political and moral assets of the party today, which trusted the striking workforces 2 years ago and did not use force against them.

The party is the vanguard of its class, living the life of ordinary people. It must be needed from day to day by every worker and every working person and it must show by means of its activity that socialism is a system of social justice and of better relations among people. Perhaps it is in situations and under conditions as difficult as the ones at present that the party gains a greater chance of rebuilding social confidence.

Referring to the numerous remarks demanding a sharper battle against speculation, parasitism and getting rich at other people's expense, W. Jaruzelski said that the bodies of control and public order are carrying out their duties, although the community should also be involved in this activity, especially the workers' class. It is a question of creating the appropriate conditions so that a worker may fully feel that he is running People's Poland. After the current special sessions of the voivodship defense committees have ended, their representatives will inform the workforces in large plants about the decisions which have been made and about the activities which are intended.

W. Jaruzelski spoke next about the huge significance of the development of the patriotic rebirth front and about the importance of observing law and order in all areas of life. He also informed people of the results of his latest visit to the Soviet Union and about the good will and trust of the Soviet comrades and of their readiness to render us further aid.

CALM, SERIOUSNESS MARK BEGINNING OF SCHOOL YEAR

LD011920 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Excerpt] The new school year started today for 6.5 million pupils. The inauguration of the new year passed in a climate of calm and seriousness in schools. At the first day meetings the teachers and school directors addressed special speeches to young people in which they frequently mentioned yesterday's disturbing events and reiterated the need for caution and reason.

CZECHOWICZ CHAIRS AKTIV ON INTERNAL MEASURES

LD301850 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] The party aktiv in enterprises and institutions and [word indistinct] in other milieux are drawing practical conclusions from the evaluations and decisions passed at the meetings of voivodship defense committees.

These problems were discussed at a meeting in Lodz, chaired by Tadeusz Czechowicz, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Lodz Party Committee. Those assembled, representing the leaderships of political organizations in larger factories, acquainted themselves with the Voivodship Defense Committee's assessment of the socio-political situation and the directions of further measures.

The organs of investigation, internal control and the prosecutor's office were put under the obligation to increase the struggle against all signs of criminality and infringement of the laws in force during the period of martial law. It was decided to include representatives of work forces in inspection operations to a greater extent than to date.

TRIAL OF FORMER CONSTRUCTION MINISTER CONTINUES

LD011714 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Several witnesses testified today at former Construction Minister Adam Glazur's trial which is being held at the voivodship court in Warsaw. They included, among others, Adam [name indistinct], former director of the building enterprise which worked at the building site of Adam Glazur's summer house in the Popowo area, and Adam T., architect, who drafted some elements of the plan for furnishing the premises. Their testimony confirmed that they carried out instructions connected with building the former minister's villa.

MASSIVE CRIME AMONG HIGH OFFICIALS DENIED

LD301358 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] [No dateline, as received] Replying to accusations that the sentences being passed in the cases of the so-called top people are too mild, that they do not cover all the guilty, and that the cases are being dragged out for a very long time, the deputy minister of justice stated that scrupulous investigations and controls have not confirmed the general accusation that the authorities constitute one great big thieving Mafia that enriches itself through crime on a massive scale. Such opinions have been concocted to serve the ends of a political struggle. Many dishonest people have been encountered, but there are not too many cases in which the dishonesty assumes the proportions of a major scandal. The sentences are proportionate to the crimes and damage done. They are sometimes high, for example the deputy mayor of Plock has been sentenced to 10 years, and the former mayor of Koszalin to 7 years.

MILEWSKI CHAIRS LAW AND ORDER COMMISSION SESSION

LD271406 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] A session of the law and order commission of the PZPR Central Committee is in progress in Warsaw. The session is chaired by Miroslav Milewski, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary. The discussion is centered on the state of work on draft laws on counteracting alcoholism, dealing with adults who are avoiding work or studying and dealing with those who are under age.

STRUGGLE AGAINST PROFITEERS REPORTED

LD011240 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Sep (PAP) -- Every day the militia and the state trade inspectors check on dozens of shops, markets and warehouses. In the Tarnow Voivodship, over a period of 7 months, members of the Citizens Militia carried out preliminary investigations into cases of speculation during which 140 people were arrested, goods worth over Zl.5 million were confiscated and hidden goods worth over Zl.7 million were found in shops. The experience of the Tarnow Citizens Militia shows that goods are being hidden in shops everywhere. It often happens that salable goods are not reaching the shops from wholesale warehouses but are being sold off on the way. The latest thing is for nonprocessed products and meat to be sold at public catering establishments.

Similar things are happening in other regions, according to the results of other checks. For example, in Kalisz Voivodship, in Mikstat area, in a shop of the (?Gminn) cooperative, hidden industrial goods worth over Z166,000 were found in a shop belonging to the (?Gminn) cooperative. It was established that there had been incorrect documentation the sale of goods for peasants and in credit being given to young married couples. Recently control departments and trade inspectors have been working more actively; in particular, the voivodship consumer cooperative (?Spolem) in Kalisz conducted almost 100 control operations in retail trading and in public catering enterprises in only 1 month.

In Bielsko Biala Voivodship, in the first half-year, 176 preliminary investigations were instigated and sentences of imprisonment and fines were proposed for 142 people. In July alone there were 311 checks in which 45 acts of crime were discovered.

In many voivodships militiamen have recently conducted operations codenamed Rynok [market] in which local enterprise workers are taking part. Operations of this type have been conducted, in particular, in Ostroleka and Gdansk Voivodships. Together with the workers, militiamen have discovered several tons of goods, the results of criminal acts. Many people have been fined.

Most frequently of all, speculation concerns alcohol -- this involves quick profits.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS ON HARVEST RESULTS

AU301033 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Aug 82 pp 1, 5

[Ewa Fiala report: "The Harvests Are Already Over"]

[Summary] This year, farmers have harvested grain from an area of over 8 million hectares in a period of time 10-14 days less than last year. During a press conference at the Ministry for Agriculture and Food Economy on 24 August, journalists were told that only an area of 200,000 to 300,000 hectares remains to be harvested.

Although it is still too early to count the crops, they are not bad, and better than last year.

Thanks to the good weather and the dedication of people, work proceeded smoothly in the fields. People did their best to ignore the shortages being faced by agriculture and did their utmost to maintain agricultural equipment in working order, this way preventing harvesting work from slowing down. On the whole, the agricultural base was able to fulfill its tasks fully. A characteristic feature of the harvests has been help rendered by one farmer to another.

The end of the harvests does not mean an end to work in the fields. On the contrary, farmers plough the soil, which has been facilitated by heavy rainfall. Rape is being sown in the northeastern part of the country, but this work is proceeding badly. Only 60 percent of the plan has been fulfilled up to now. Grass is also being harvested, also of meagre quality because of the drought. The drought has also affected potatoes, beetroots, other vegetables and plants for fodder. The recent rainfall has improved the soil, but in many cases this improvement has come too late.

Despite the drought, the forecasts for having enough supplies for the winter are not too pessimistic. There may be rather less vegetables available (especially cucumbers and cabbage) but there is an adequate amount of fruit, especially apples. The total amount of grain procured was 1,853,000 tons by 22 August, which is only 37 percent of the procurement plan.

The procurement of potatoes is also starting. Over 5 million tons will be needed. Slightly over 1 million tons will be allocated for the market and the rest will be for the needs of the food industry.

REPORT ON AGRICULTURE, FOOD INDUSTRY PRODUCTION

LD312000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] The agricultural and food industry is processing more and more of the fruits of the soil from this year's harvest, especially cereal grain and rape. In September trade received 23,000 tons of (?fodder) that is, twice as much as in July and August, along with 4,000 tons of cereal flakes, including 3,000 of oat flakes, the production of which had been cut back recently due to a shortage of oats. In September the supply of vegetable fats will improve considerably. Following a period of shortages, this industry has (?returned) to full processing capacity.

As far as supplies of meat and meat products, lard and pork fat are concerned, the requirements of the rationed sale of these products will be satisfied in full. However, the present structure of the procurement of cattle for slaughter and of the stock of this raw material means that in the coming months there will be more beef, including meat on the bone and beef sausages, on sale.

The supply of milk products to trade centers should not be bad. The milk cooperatives are able to meet all orders of milk and cottage cheese. There is enough butter to cover the ration coupons which have been issued. The production of cream will reach last year's level. The supply of maturing cheese to the market will also be satisfactory. It is also envisaged that the requirements for powdered milk will be met.

This year there will be no need to speed up the sugar campaign. The wholesale sugar stocks will permit all the coupon allocations for this product to be purchased. There continues to be a perceptible shortage of cocoa beans, which is why the supplies of chocolate and chocolate products are below the capabilities of this industry. But on the other hand, the supplies of sweets in September will be twice as much as during July and August.

There will be no problems buying rationed cigarettes. There will be 300 thousand more of them on the market than are required to meet the demands of rationed sale. The supply of vodka will be at the present level. There will be 1.3 million liters of imported grape wine on sale.

SOCIALIST DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN WARSAW

LD272252 Warsaw PAP in English 2011 GMT 26 Aug 82

["Socialist Countries' Consultations Held" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 27 Aug -- Consultations of foreign vice-ministers from the socialist countries were held here August 25 and 26 to discuss international developments in connection with the forthcoming 37th U.N. General Assembly session. The meeting passed in a cordial and business-like atmosphere and confirmed full unanimity of views on all issues under discussion.

Organized at the invitation of Poland's foreign minister, PUWP CC Political Bureau member Stefan Olszowski, the meeting was attended by delegations from the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the DPRK, the GDR, Hungary, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Soviet Union, and Vietnam. Heads of the delegations were received by Minister Olszowski. The meeting was also attended by representatives of [words indistinct].

ARTICLE ANALYZES POLITICAL, SOCIAL STRUCTURES

LD291500 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Press Review]

[Text] Jan Ruranski has published an article in the latest edition of POLITYKA headlined "What Guarantees?" The article says:

Reflecting today on the situation in Poland with regard to the state, we must examine two basic problems: martial law, its political and economic effects; and the state of social moods. They are mutually connected because martial law undoubtedly influences the community's moods. Nevertheless, in view of the political importance of social moods it is worth isolating them as a separate issue.

The immediate effects of martial law are visible. The military continues to control elementary tidying up of the economy. A gradual replacement of leading and administrative personnel is taking place. Destructive processes in the economy are being checked. Efforts to reform the system of managing the economy continue.

As regards further political prospects, martial law has so far resolved nothing. There is still the problem of the suspended trade unions, the problem of the internees and the problem of social calm, as well as dangers to the state after the lifting or suspension of martial law. Unfortunately, social moods differ from normal moods. In the majority of cases one can feel considerable passivity, attitudes of wait-and-see and indifference to the authorities' initiatives. Increasingly fewer groups react positively by actively joining the social and political life of the land.

There are also groups who demonstrated ~~dissatisfaction~~ at prolonged martial law and groups which are in firm opposition and which embark on activities against martial law regulations. On the other hand, contrary to earlier Polish political turning points, there are no significant circles which are satisfied, let alone euphoric.

Thus, viewing the situation in perspective, one must be disturbed by the passiveness and apathy of a considerable part of the community because without human will it is not possible to reform the economy, and without civic activeness we will achieve nothing with regard to social progress; no progressive modification can take place in our political system.

The author goes on to underscore the important part played by the August 1980 events in developing the community's awareness. He says that in earlier political turning points, even though they also emotionally involved large masses of people, there was no such clear personal participation as in 1980 when millions of adult people formed new trade unions.

Whatever one may think about the political ambitions of some union leaders, it is impossible to assess unequivocally and negatively the masses of Solidarity members. Many Solidarity branches were born out of protest against the old set-ups, against injustices, in protest against the incompetence and arrogance of leading cadres. Thus, it was a movement of negation, but a negation of evil and therefore socially positive.

Further on in the article, after having dealt with the causes of the August explosion, Ruranski says: The drama of the Polish working class in August 1980 was the absence from their ranks of those groups of the intelligentsia which, while articulating the workers' interests, would be able at the same time to contribute political and intellectual prudence to the spontaneous reaction of protest.

The protest was not led by party activists though there are many examples that they could have done so, because the protest was directed against the authorities which they represented. In this situation, strike committees began to be filled mostly by representatives of opposition groupings who acquired decisive influence there. It was they who drafted the postulates, gave a political character to the lists of demands and who wrote the texts of the agreements.

The author holds the view that the opposition played too great a part in the post-August renewal because it was due to them that the political self-restrictions of NSZZ Solidarity were rapidly exceeded. And when the movement, deprived of political opportunity, began to threaten the stability of the state, the authorities had recourse to the ultimate argument -- martial law.

Therefore, according to the author, the opposition has more credit for the introduction of martial law than for its activities preparing the August protest. Every Polish crisis has been a kind of earthquake, Jan Ruranski says. In the course of every one several edifices collapsed in ruins even though before the quake they looked solid and impressive. When the ground ceased to rock, the rubble was removed and the rebuilding of various social and political constructions began, using the same methods and in the blissful conviction that there would be no more tremors and that once again it would be possible to build solidly, firmly, in concrete. After every turning point we used to say to ourselves: Never again will there be an October or December or June or August. Maybe that was the mistake. Where did the idea originate that our patch of Europe is a nonseismic zone politically?

Maybe if we assumed that tremors are also sometimes possible in our country, this would encourage the architects of policy to design new and shock-resistant edifices. It is well worth underscoring that in no Polish crisis has the main current of workers protest questioned the basic elements of our *raison d'etat* -- that is, the socialist character of the state and Poland's place in the geopolitical alliance of the socialist countries. Thus, we have lasting mainstays on which it is possible to rest and which are not afraid of political shocks.

After this seismological metaphor the author goes on to reflect on guarantees that the crises will not be repeated. If we are to use dialectical materialism in the analysis of Polish crises as a scientific method and not as a magical formula, one conclusion comes to mind: A crisis in Polish reaction to socialism has occurred several times -- three or four times, depending on who is counting -- and there is no guarantee that it will not occur again. A crisis cannot be avoided, especially by charming it away or by proving that it is theoretically impossible. Perhaps it is this awareness that a crisis in our country is not theoretically justified that lulled the party to sleep and prompted the leaders to classify each protest of the working class as counterrevolution. Perhaps awareness of the crisis threat will allow the party to relieve accumulating tension on a timely basis in order to prevent a major catastrophe.

Ruranski thus considers the profound changes which have occurred in the awareness of those who are governing and those who are governed to be the most powerful guarantee. This awareness, however, should also accompany the creators and constructors of democratic mechanisms since it is only through the expansion of the social power base and by far-reaching democratization of political structures that it will be possible, the author says, to avoid or at least safely relieve political crises -- economic crises do not depend on ourselves alone.

Such a direction was begun in 1980 and despite martial law it still exists today, although not everyone sees or appreciates it. This is, for instance, the democratization of interparty life which, it is true, has been slowed down during the period of martial law, but which nevertheless is a fact. It suffices to look through the documents and resolutions of the ninth extraordinary party congress. Democratization of the party statute, electoral laws, secret and direct elections undoubtedly are consequences of the post-August renewal movement in the party. Similar healing tendencies have occurred in the coalition parties and, in fact, in all political and social structures.

CEAUSESCU, OTHER OFFICIALS VISIT HUNEDOARA COUNTY

AU011855 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/9/1982 -- On September 1, in the evening, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, arrived in Deva, in view of a working visit to Hunedoara county.

Elena Ceausescu, Constantin Dascalescu, Iosif Panc, Emil Bobu and Petru Enache accompany the RCP General Secretary.

The working visit of the party and state leader to the county's economic centres will occasion interviews with representatives of the collectives of miners, iron-and-steel workers, and other categories of working people.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were welcomed at the Deva stadium, where the presidential helicopter landed, by Radu Balan, first secretary of the Hunedoara County party committee, by thousands of inhabitants of the county seat.

CEAUSESCU HOLDS TALKS WITH KUWAITI DELEGATION

AU011142 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu today in Predeal received the Kuwaiti parliamentary delegation led by Muhammad Yusuf al-'Adasani, chairman of the Kuwait National Assembly and chairman of the Kuwaiti group in the Interparliamentary Union, which is visiting our country at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly [GNA]. The meeting was attended by Comrades Nicolae Giosan, GNA chairman, and Deputy Constantin Teodorescu.

On his behalf and on behalf of the delegation members, the delegation leader expressed complete gratitude for being received and for the opportunity to visit Romania and to become acquainted with the achievements of the Romanian people and extended warm and friendly greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of the Amir of the state of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, together with best wishes for good health and personal happiness and wishes for progress and prosperity to the Romanian people. Expressing gratitude, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked the guest to convey cordial greetings to the amir of the state of Kuwait, as well as wishes for peace, progress and prosperity to the friendly Kuwaiti people.

During the meeting, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the upward trend of relations between Romania and Kuwait. They emphasized the important role played by Romanian-Kuwaiti summit meetings and talks and by the understanding concluded on those occasions for developing relations of cooperation established between the two countries. They also stressed the positive cooperation between the two countries in the political and economic field and in other areas, and emphasized that there are favorable preconditions for intensifying Romanian-Kuwaiti cooperation and collaboration in various fields of common interest and for expanding and diversifying trade to the benefit of both countries and peoples and the cause of peace, detente and international understanding. Within this framework, the two sides stressed the role played by the parliaments in the two countries in expanding and strengthening cooperation at various levels between Romania and Kuwait.

The exchange of views on international political issues emphasized Romania's and Kuwait's concern with the particularly complex nature of the current world situation. They stressed the need for joint action to stop the aggravation of tension in international relations, to resume and continue the policy of detente and peace, to respect, in interstate relations, the principles of equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and nonrecourse to the use or the threat of force -- all in order to resolve states of tension and conflict in various parts of the world by political means and negotiations.

The two sides paid special attention to developments in the Middle East. In this context, they stressed the need to continue efforts in the direction of seeking a political solution that will lead to a comprehensive solution to the conflict in that area, and bring about a just and lasting peace based on Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967 and on resolving the Palestinian people's problem by ensuring them their right to self-determination, including their right to create their own independent state. They also stressed the need to take action to achieve the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and to guarantee that country's integrity and independence.

The head of the Kuwaiti delegation expressed great words of appreciation for Romania's constructive position in connection with resolving the Middle East problems and for the noteworthy activity carried out by the head of the Romanian state with a view to establishing a just and lasting peace in that part of the world. Both sides stressed that an urgent solution is necessary to stop the fighting between Iran and Iraq and to bring about the end of the war between those two countries and a withdrawal of the troops of both sides to the international borders existing before the conflict began.

The two sides also noted that the most pressing problem of our days is to stop the arms race, achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, to create a system of cooperation and security in Europe that will lead to a strengthening of trust and detente on this continent and to free cooperation among all European countries, to stopping the deployment of new medium-range missiles and the withdrawal of existing ones, and to a strengthening of peace and cooperation.

They then stressed the importance of eliminating underdevelopment and building a new international economic order that will guarantee the most equitable conditions possible for the development of all world states. During the talk, the two sides pointed out that in resolving the major problems currently confronting mankind, a particular role is played by parliament and parliamentarians who are called upon to take firm action to establish a climate of detente, peace, security and understanding among peoples.

The meeting took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETES 12TH CPC CONGRESS

AU011135 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0951 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 1/9/1982 -- The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party addressed a message to the Twelfth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party which shows among other things:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, of its General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, we address most cordial congratulations and warm comradely greetings to the delegates to the Twelfth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, to all Chinese communists and friendly people.

The Romanian communists and our people are highly appreciative of the remarkable successes the industrious Chinese people has scored under the leadership of its Communist Party in attaining the objective set to itself, i.e. to turn its homeland into a strong socialist state with modern agriculture, industry, defence and science, with new achievements in continually raising the material and spiritual standards of living of the working people. We are also appreciative of the ever more important role the People's Republic of China plays in the international life, in the settlement of the great issues facing the contemporary world, in the struggle against the imperialist policy of strength and dictate, against colonialism and neocolonialism, for the cause of the peoples' freedom and independence, for peace and social progress.

Sincerely rejoicing at the achievements scored by the working people of your country in socialist construction, we wish you, dear comrades, new and ever greater successes in the steady development and blossoming of your homeland.

After pointing to the current concerns of the Romanian people and the RCP, the message further says:

Socialist Romania has consistently worked for the halting of the aggravation of the international situation, for the establishment of a climate of peace and understanding among peoples, for the exclusively political and negotiated settlement of interstate conflictual problems, for the complete renunciation of the imperialist policy of force and threat of force, for the resumption of the policy of detente and collaboration, of respect for national independence and peace.

Along the years, durable, mutually advantageous relations of friendship and collaboration have developed between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China, based on the firm principles of independence and sovereignty, full equality, mutual respect and international solidarity. The meetings between the leaders of our parties and states made a decisive contribution to the steadily ascending course of these relations, which opened each time new prospects to the deepening and expansion of the Romanian-Chinese mansided friendship and collaboration. The particularly productive results of the talks occasioned by the official visit of friendship Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu paid to the People's Republic of China this April emphasized once again the common wish to provide all conditions so that the Romanian-Chinese relations should powerfully develop in the future too, in keeping with the increased possibilities the socioeconomic development of the two countries offers.

We reassert, on this occasion too, the firm confidence that by working together, in the spirit of the understandings covenanted at top level, the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China will witness a steady development, for the benefit and in the interests of the Romanian and Chinese peoples, of the general cause of socialism, independence, peace, progress and welfare of the peoples.

We address you, dear comrades, full success in the proceedings of the Twelfth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party.

SCINTEIA COMMENTS ON ROLE OF NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

AU011118 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 1 Sep 82

["The Non-Aligned Movement - Important Force of Contemporaneity in the Struggle for Peace and Progress" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/9/1982 -- Under the above heading, the leading Bucharest newspaper, SCINTEIA, publishes on September 1 an article marking the "nonalignment day." The article shows inter alia"

Participant, for several years, in all activities of the Nonaligned Movement, Romania is highly appreciative of the role this movement plays in the contemporary world. In the conditions of the persistent imperialist policy of force and dictate, of maintenance and redivision of the zones of influence, of division of the world into opposed military blocs, of furtherance and accentuation of the arms race, the Nonaligned Movement has asserted itself as a promoter of a new spirit in the international life of opposition to the bloc policy, of detente and understanding among states, of collaboration grounded on fully equal rights, of mutual respect and advantage.

Through various stands reiterated by the participating countries, through the documents elaborated and decisions made during meetings at high and ministerial levels and within the coordinating bureau, the Nonaligned Movement has made substantial contributions to the efforts for the abolition of colonialism and racism, to developing the concept of peaceful coexistence, to defining and generalizing the new, democratic principles in interstate relations. In the last few years, the movement of the nonaligned countries, which includes the majority of developing countries, has shown growing concern for the liquidation of inequitable economic relations, for the widening of interstate economic gaps, and the building of a new international economic order.

The latest developments in international life, the recrudescence of the policy of force and confrontation, the maintenance of the old conflicts and the emergence of new ones, the unparalleled escalation of the arms race and the drawing of several developing states into its vortex have posed the Nonaligned Movement the task to struggle for safeguarding peace, for halting the aggravation of the course to war, for extinguishing the hotbeds of conflict, for resuming the policy of detente and passing to measure of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place.

Unfortunately, these efforts, particularly those channeled towards the settlement of conflicts and the liquidation of the hotbeds of tension have not always yielded the expected results since, sometimes, even nonaligned countries like Iran and Iraq were involved in such conflicts. As Romania has consistently pointed out, this strongly proves that an undelayed peaceful and political solutions to the conflicts and litigious issues among nonaligned countries should be achieved, that conditions should be provided for the strengthening of their solidarity, collaboration and unity of action, while account is taken of fundamental joint interests which are linked to the ensurance of peace, the acceleration of economic and social progress. Romania has always considered that these interests should prevail over any differences; it is essential that the problems which occur be solved exclusively through negotiations -- the only reasonable way corresponding to the respective countries' interests and to general peace, and not through force which rather complicates than settle them.

In accordance with her foreign policy of peace and collaboration, Romania has consistently shown firm attachment to the stands on principle which generated and governed the Nonaligned Movement. Continually deepening her links with the socialist countries, promoting a policy of wide opening to all states, irrespective of their system, Romania, herself a developing country, has considerably expanded her relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity with the developing and nonaligned countries. Actively militating for the assertion and generalization of the democratic principles of interstate relations, for the abolition of the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, for a policy of national independence, for renunciation of force in international relations and the simultaneous dissolution of military blocs, for the building of a new world economic and political order, Romania and her president have earned the nonaligned countries' great and profound empathy. Steadily participating in appropriate forms in the activities of this movement. The Romanian document submitted to the nonaligned countries' ministerial conference in Delhi in 1981 regarding the consolidation of those countries' unity of action is an example of this country's constructive contribution to the enhancement of the role and efficiency of the Nonaligned Movement.

On the "nonalignment day", the Romanian people expresses its conviction that, while eliminating everything that brakes its development, the Nonaligned Movement will enhance its influence and prestige as a primordial force of the contemporary world which, together with the socialist countries, with all the other revolutionary, democratic and progressive forces will make valuable contributions to promoting the lofty ideals of independence, peace and progress of the contemporary world -- SCINTEIA says in conclusion.

EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT TO VISIT 'EARLY THIS MONTH'

AU011857 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/9/1982 -- Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and Mme Suzanne Mubarak will pay an official visit of friendship to Romania, early this month, at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Elena Ceausescu.

MOJSOV DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO ROMANIA 2 SEP

LD020836 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0746 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 2 Sep (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, left for a working visit to the neighboring friendly Socialist Republic of Romania this morning.

During his stay in Bucharest, Lazar Mojsov will exchange views with his hosts on the most topical issues of international life and on successful bilateral cooperation.

ECONOMIC REPORTS: 'NOT ENCOURAGING IN THE LEAST'

Trade Deficit Down, Still High

AU011551 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Aug 82 p 3

[A.P. report]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 30 Aug -- Up to 23 August, goods worth \$1,772,000,000 were exported to the developed and Western countries, which was 9 percent more than during the same period last year. The imports from the same countries in the same period amounted to \$4,435,000,000 or 8 percent less. Both figures, however, are below expectations.

These data were released at a press conference held in the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, and forecasts on foreign trade with the developed countries until the end of the year were also presented. To put it mildly, they are not very optimistic.

Losses, Personal Incomes Soar

AU012030 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Aug 82 p 3

[J. Kesic report]

[Summary] Belgrade, 27 Aug -- "Our country's general economic trends in the first 6 months this year are not encouraging in the least because the rates of growth were far below the rates envisaged by the resolution for 1982. The economic activity is not only slower than the planned activity but also slower than the activity achieved in the first 3 months of the year. The reasons for this situation are to be found in the clearly unfavorable conditions of economic operations as a result of increasingly great difficulties in ensuring a sufficient supply of raw materials and producer goods; at the same time, the problems in the electric power supply are also becoming increasingly frequent. And in addition to that -- further increasing the troubles -- labor productivity and efficiency have fallen by 1 percent."

This appraisal was made by Miloje Nikolic, deputy director of the social accounting service, at a press conference today. He reported that, in the 6-month period, industrial production increased by 1 percent as compared with the planned increase of 3.5 percent. At the same time, transportation services decreased by 4 percent and construction work by 1 percent as compared with the same period last year. The country also failed to fulfill its foreign trade plans although it improved somewhat the relation between its exports and imports: It increased its exports by 6 percent as compared with the planned increase of 8.5 percent and reduced its imports by 12 percent.

The prices increased at a considerably higher rate than the planned 20 percent: The prices of industrial products increased by 25 percent, those of agricultural products by 40, retail prices by 27 and the cost of living by 29 percent.

The price increases resulted in an increase in all types of spending above the planned level. Personal incomes also increased at a higher rate than incomes and net incomes. The incomes for public social needs increased by 24 percent and those for communal needs by 29 percent whereas the resolution provides for respective increases of 17 and 18 percent. The investments showed a nominal increase of 27 percent whereas the resolution provides for a real reduction of investments by 6 percent. As a result of increased interest rates on credits and higher insurance premiums, the increase was especially high in other expenditures: It amounted to 46.7 percent.

As a result of higher prices, in the first 6 months of this year, the country's economy achieved a high nominal increase in financial operations: The total income increased by 31 percent, income by 27 and net income by 25 percent. In the same period, the losses in the economy increased by 52 percent as compared with the same period last year. In the entire country, 3,039 basic organizations of associated labor employing a total of 601,459 workers showed losses in their operations.

The losses increased in all republics and provinces: in Bosnia-Herzegovina by 48.9 percent; in Montenegro by 116; in Croatia by 26.1; in Macedonia by 105.0; in Slovenia by 148.8; in Serbia without the provinces by 72.4; in Kosovo by 35.4; and in Vojvodina by 23.8 percent.

The highest losses were incurred by industry and mining; 63 percent of the economy's total losses. In some individual industrial branches the losses were: in the electric power industry 4.4 billion dinars; in the food industry 3.7 billion dinars; in the manufacturing of means of transportation 2.6 billion dinars; and in the chemical industry 2.4 billion dinars. In the first 6 months of this year, the rubber processing industry increased its losses by 983 percent, the iron and steel industry by 865 and the nonmetal processing industry by 486 percent as compared with the same period last year. Transportation and communications accounted for 13 percent, the restaurant, hotel and tourist trade for 8.5 and the construction industry for 6.4 percent of the economy's total losses.

'UNLAWFUL OPERATIONS' FOUND IN SPORTS CLUBS

AU011900 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Aug 82 p 1

[P.M. an Dj. K. report]

[Text] Recently the public has been increasingly preoccupied with "certain new elements" in the reports of the social accounting service on the unlawful business operations of our sports collectives. These "new elements" are contained in a package weighing about 5 kg consisting of closely typed sheets of paper through which the inspectors of the Social Accounting Service wish to inform all the responsible and interested factors as well as the largest possible segment of the public about the unlawful actions which they have discovered during the inspection of the business books of our "big" and "small" sports clubs.

And the task was not small: It was necessary to visit 578 different sports collectives and organizations which in any way participated in organizing various sports events. Some 600 inspectors of the Social Accounting Service have been visiting sports clubs since the middle of January until now.

Everything began with the joint session of the SAWPY federal conference and the conference of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia on 9 October 1980. To be truthful, the conclusions of that session were adopted after a delay of nearly half a year (on 27 May 1981). The second item of the conclusions was the first move in disentangling the coverup of the sports clubs ("black funds," entry tickets to matches, coffeehouses, bingos and who knows what else).

The inspectors of the Social Accounting Service came to grips with the financial and material business operations of clubs in seven different sports. A common characteristic in the work of all these sports collectives is that they operated without the necessary self-managing norms and that many of them have no accounting recorders of their incomes. All this is a veritable forest of information about unlawful payments for various and incredible services and about unheard-of easily earned large sums of our own and foreign currency. And the worst situation in this respect is found precisely in soccer.

All behind-the-scenes and sheltered calculations and secret funds have not been discovered and proved, which implies that the inspectors will continue to be busy. To tell the truth, what is perhaps even more important than that is to ensure that, after the findings of the Social Accounting Service so far, everything will not be left at mere evaluations that a great deal has been accomplished in uncovering these more or less known operations and data and that this entire action will simply end with that. The press conference scheduled to be held at 0900 hours today already gives hope that this will not happen. Representatives of the SAWPY federal conference's sections for education, science, culture and physical education and for information and public opinion will inform the public on the results achieved in this important social action so far and on the further actions of organizations and conferences of the Socialist Alliance to implement the conclusions of the SAWPY federal conference on the self-managing transformation of physical education.

This is yet another reason for BORBA to begin, as of today, the publication of a series of articles on the findings of the inspectors of the Social Accounting Services in sports clubs throughout Yugoslavia.

FORMER LCS OFFICIAL'S LETTER DRAWS MORE CRITICISM

AU011601 [Editorial Report] Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1652 on 29 August on pages 2, 3, 6, 16, 19, 21 and 24 carries 13 more letters to the editor replying to the letter on Kosovo from France Klopčic, a former member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia. A prefatory note reads:

"Readers' reaction to France Klopčic's letter 'Tell the Whole Truth' (NIN No 1650 of 15 August 1982) has exceeded all editorial expectations. By the time this issue went to print, 177 letters had been received, of which only three were unsigned. Only one unknown reader supports F. Klopčic's views.

"The editorial board publishes some more of the multitude of letters. This time priority is given to those readers who introduce new facts into the polemics. It is noticeable that many letters, even from very different communities, are couched in similar terms.

"We are now closing the polemics. The NIN editorial board will refer next week to France Klopčic's views and our readers' reaction."

The letters amount to about 6,000 words.

EXPELLED LCY MEMBER VIEWS BOSNIAN 'PAN-ISLAMISM'

AU011607 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1651 22 Aug 82 pp 26-27

[Excerpts] In the second to last issue we reported an article by Fuad Muhic published in the weekly DANAS, in which Dr Vojislav Seselj recognized references to himself. The latest issue of the Zagreb weekly, DANAS, carries a reply by Seselj, which we report in somewhat shortened form:

The pan-Islamic tendencies in our country (in contrast to Libya and Iran, with which Muhic tries to throw sand in our eyes) are primarily expressed through the insistence of Muslim nationalism on the relatedness or identity between the original "Bosnian spirit" and the Arabic-Turkish-Persian culture, the transformation of this culture into an example and foundation for the revaluation of the overall cultural heritage in the Bosnian region along with a conscious overlooking or even falsification of historical facts.

The chief aim of Muslim nationalism is to attain a dominant role in Bosnia-Herzegovina which, according to them, should be primarily a Muslim state community (this would facilitate an approach to the present-day leading world pan-Islamic centers), for Muslims are its "original population," "old inhabitants," "Bosnians," while Serbs and Croats are only superfluous emigrants whose writers have inflicted more harm on Bosnia than all the conquering armies in the past few centuries.

I have not yet either heard or read that anybody said that the League of Communists of Bosnia-Herzegovina is pan-Islamic, which Muhic imputes to his opponents. However, it is beyond dispute that some League of Communists members (and groups) scheme with pan-Islamism and support its strivings more or less covertly, while enjoying strong support from certain high officials. To accuse individual leaders of supporting the pan-Islamists cannot objectively be interpreted as accusing the party as a whole. Any criticism, as justified as it may be, directed at them is flatly considered by Muhic and those who think like him as an undermining attack on the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the League of Communists of Bosnia-Herzegovina, their organs and institutions, according to the principle, "the republic and the party -- that's us!" The best proof of this assertion and at the same time an illustration of the actual power of the advocates and the protectors of the proponents of pan-Islamism is the fact that I was expelled from the LCY by urgent procedure and relieved of my teaching post as ideologically unsuitable, exclusively because I criticized specific acts by Dr Atif Purivatra, Dr Hasan Susic and Dr Muhamed Filipovic (not one of them ever replied to my criticism publicly and Muhic does not ask why their reply has failed to appear) as well as Brana Miljus....

The picture could be supplemented with examples of an uncritical glorification of some minor Muslim writers who amply "compensated" for their own lack of talent by fanning chauvinist passions which their modern interpreters (and supporters) boldly call "patriotic feelings." Even the literary works of the greatest war criminals, such as Fehim Spaho, Ademaga Mesic, Mehmed Handzic, Hakiija Hadzic, Mustafa Grabcanovic and Hamid Dizdar are being glorified, and this is being done by (what luck that he is an exception) "Dr Muhsin Rizvic, distinguished professor at the Faculty of Philosophy of the Sarajevo University." Rizvic himself profusely contributed to Ustasha magazines and journals during the war and belonged to "Young Muslims," but his book, published by Svjetlost, in which historical facts are truly falsified, received an award last year. Such things cannot be openly discussed in Sarajevo, and even more: He who dares to utter a single critical word is threatened with immediate and merciless retribution endangering his life.

BORBA COMMENTS ON KOSOVO MILITIA'S 'BULLIES'

AU011352 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Aug 82 p 6

[Mirko Cupic commentary "Violence Behind the Screen of Authority," carried by Pristina JEDINSTVO -- no date given]

[Text] In the last few months, several guardians of public order and peace of Albanian nationality, under the protection of official weapons and uniforms, have committed criminal acts which provoke abhorrence. The file on the brutal and nationalist actions of these few militiamen contains facts which rank the perpetrators of these misdeeds among criminals. A few of the most important examples provide sufficient evidence that among the guardians of citizens there are also such individuals who, despite the fact that they have taken an oath to be guardians of public order and peace, have most grossly violated the rules of the service to which they belong and the basic norms of human morals and behavior.

The bullying by and the nationalist behavior of the individual militiamen of Albanian nationality, the commentary says, is nothing surprisingly new under the Kosovo conditions. There were occurrences of such behavior even prior to the counterrevolutionary events but they were carefully concealed from the public, most frequently with the blessing of the most responsible leaders of the public security service and the most responsible provincial leaders. It is known that the strongmen in blue uniforms were using provocations and threats and were beating up and arresting individual members of the Serbian and Montenegrin peoples.

No matter whether anyone wants to admit it or not, all this proves that there are solid grounds for the warning that neither the work nor the ideological-political differentiations have been effectively and finally and definitely carried out among the public security organs, that irredentism has an extended arm in the guardians of order and peace and that, under the cover of guardians of order, peace, security and dignity, this extended arm is attacking the honor and the lives of people and is discrediting the entire service. None of the perpetrated criminal acts can be considered out of this context because, in all cases, the victims were members of the Serbian or Montenegrin peoples and the perpetrators of the misdeeds were members of the Albanian people. If on some occasions, when the perpetrators of similar violent acts were civilians, attempts were made to proclaim them as unaccountable or insufficiently mature to be fully aware of the responsibility for the crimes committed.

There are no, not even the least, mitigating circumstances for these bullies in blue uniforms. On the contrary, their acts promote mistrust toward those in whom the people, facing violence, naturally believe first. Therefore, the explanation provided by the official announcement that what is involved are "acts of transgressing the limits of official duties" sound ridiculous and naive. For, what is clearly involved are deliberate and purposeful acts of using authority to provoke a feeling of personal insecurity among the Serbs and Montenegrins especially in the current political situation when the irredentist illusions about an "ethnically pure Kosovo" and the creation of a "greater Albania" are collapsing. The consequences of the recognition of that fact are probably the real motives which guided these irredentists dressed in the blue uniforms of guardians of public order and peace.

There are good reasons to claim that this bully-like behavior of such a number of militiamen is more alarming for the public than the darkest irredentist threats and attacks. It is difficult to grasp precisely the fact that, in the recent period, the grossest acts of violence against Serbian and Montenegrin citizens have been committed precisely by those whose duty it is and who are paid to care equally for the personal security of every citizen of this country.

The bullying by and the nationalist behavior of the individual militiamen of Albanian nationality certainly must not be identified with all militiamen of Albanian nationality in this service, nor should the activity of the entire service be placed under suspicion. Nevertheless, this does not release their superiors from responsibility, especially because it is known that some of the perpetrators of these bully-like and nationalist misdeeds had also previously acted contrary to the rules of the service in which they have found their livelihood and to this day they have not accounted for their acts to anyone. This only leads to the conclusion that it is necessary "to separate the wheat from the chaff" as soon as possible because it is obvious that the process of the ideological-political differentiation did not end by mere dismissals of and party penalties for the individuals who headed the state security service until the counterrevolution. The reported examples, and much more numerous unreported ones continue to stubbornly prove and point out "the inception" of terrorists in a nest where it should least be expected.

KOSOVO: KORISA VILLAGE REPORTS FURTHER UNREST

AU011741 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Aug 82 p 6

[J. Markovic report]

[Summary] Prizren, 24 Aug -- Last night in Korisa village near Prizren, a meeting of the village students was held which was attended by only 50 of the 100 invited students. Dzemiļ Selja, aktivist of the Prizren Communal Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, spoke to the students "on the political and security situation in the commune and especially on the events of 24 July this year when a column of 100 girls marched through this village shouting hostile slogans."

Speaking about "the increasingly frequent hostile actions in this village," Besim Kosi, communal social self-management attorney, reported that "since the beginning of the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, 115 written hostile slogans have appeared in Korisa."

Sadik Ukimeraj, president of the Korisa student aktiv, called on the meeting to "denounce all past excesses in the village. However, his proposal was passed over in silence. Only one female and one male student formally condemned the hostile excesses in Korisa near Prizren."

BRIEFS

TREPÇA MINE SHORTFALLS -- During the first 6 months of this year, the activity of the Trepça organizations was characterized by a failure to meet production and financial targets. This was stated at today's meeting of the workers' council. The mine dispatched just over 1 million tons of ore, or 5.37 percent less than planned, and 6,800 tons less than in the same period last year. Lead concentrate production was 22 percent below plan, and zinc concentrate production 17 percent below expectations. Production at the lead smelting plant was down 36 percent, or 19,000 tons less than planned. Consequently, general incomes were 21 percent less than planned. The net income was 2.7 billion dinars, or 16 percent below plan, although this is 23 percent more than in the same period last year. Personal incomes amounted to 1.5 billion dinars. The seven organizations of Trepça incurred a loss of 248 million dinars, or 5 times more than during the same period last year. [Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 1 Sep 82 AU]

KOSOVO COMBINE'S PROBLEMS -- A meeting of representatives of Kosovo's executive councils, economic chambers, self-management interest community for relations with foreign countries, and other institutions was held at the initiative of the Balkan combine in Suva Reka commune. The situation at the combine and current problems in further implementing economic stabilization were discussed. The Balkan combine representatives stated that there was a danger that a very considerable number of workers might have to be laid off because of a lack of materials, which have been secured mainly through imports. To overcome this situation it is necessary to ensure for this combine over 9 million dollars in foreign exchange for regular production this year and 26 million dollars next year. It was emphasized that these problems and losses were characteristic of the situation in Kosovo and the whole country. [Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 31 Aug 82 AU]